THE CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME I. | ATLANTA, GEORGIA, WEDNESDAY. AUGUST 5, 1868. | NUMBER 44

The Daily Constitution.

BY CAREY W. STYLES & CO.

Subscription Rates, Payable in Advance:

DAILY CONSTITUTION, per annum,...... $10.00
Six months,...... 5.00
One month,...... 1.00
Single paper,...... 10

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5 Squares	12	22	30	35	60	70	105	150
Quarter column	14	25	35	40	65	80	120	160
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Half column	35	60	80	100	130	160	200	320
One column	40	70	100	130	160	200	260	500

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Advertisements must be marked for a specified time.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged as new each insertion.

All advertisements, or notices of advertisements, under "Local Business," are chargeable at the rate of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A LINE for each insertion. No notice will appear for a less sum than ONE DOLLAR.

Advertisements under the head of "Special Notices," twenty cents per line for first insertion, and ten cents for each subsequent insertion.

The above prices will be charged for transient advertisements.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sheriff's sales, per levy of ten lines or less... $2 50
Sheriff's Mortgage fi. fa. sales, per square... 5 00
Tax Collector's sales, per square... 5 00
Citations for Letters of Administration... 3 00
Citations for Letters of Guardianship... 3 00
Letters of application for dismission from Administration... 4 50
Letters of application for dismission from Guardianship... 3 00
Applications for leave to sell Land... 5 00
Notices to Debtors and Creditors... 3 00
Sales of Land, etc., per square... 5 00
Sales of perishable property, 10 days, per sqr. 1 50
Estray Notices, 30 days... 3 00
Foreclosure of Mortgage, per sqr, each time... 1 00

TIME REQUIRED FOR LEGAL ADVERTISING.

Sales of Land, etc., by Administrators, Executors or Guardians, are required by law to be held on the first Tuesday in the month, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and three in the afternoon, at the Court House in the county in which the property is situated. Notices of these sales must be given in a public gazette 40 days previous to the day of sale.

Notices of the sale of personal property must be given in like manner 10 days previous to the day of sale.

Notices to the debtors and creditors of an estate must also be published 40 days.

Notice that application will be made to the Court of Ordinary for leave to sell Land, etc., must be published for two months.

Citations for letters of Administration, Guardianship, etc., must be published 30 days; for dismission from Administration, monthly 6 months; for dismission from Guardianship 40 days.

Rules for foreclosure of Mortgage must be published monthly for 4 months; for establishing lost papers, for the full space of 3 months; for compelling titles from Executors or Administrators, where bond has been given by the deceased, the full space of three months.

Publications will always be continued according to these, the legal requirements, unless otherwise ordered.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

GEORGIA RAILROAD—171 miles—Fare five cents per mile.—JOHN P. KING, President; E. W. COLE, Superintendent; G. T. ANDERSON, Agent at Atlanta.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta... 5.00 A.M.
Arrive at Augusta... 3.45 P.M.
Leave Augusta... 7.00 A.M.
Arrive at Atlanta... 6.30 P.M.
No trains on Sunday.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta... 5.40 P.M.
Arrive at Augusta... 3.00 A.M.
Leave Augusta... 10.00 P.M.
Arrive at Atlanta... 7.40 A.M.

ATLANTA & WEST POINT RAILROAD—87 miles—Fare, ... per mile—JOHN P. KING, President; L. P. GRANT, Superintendent; R. M. FARRAR, Agent at Atlanta.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta... 7:58 A. M.
Arrive at West Point... 12:30 P. M.
Leave West Point... 12:50 P. M.
Arrive at Atlanta... 5:25 P. M.

NIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta... 3:00 P. M.
Arrive at West Point... 11:05 P. M.
Leave West Point... 3:00 A. M.
Arrive at Atlanta... 10:00 A. M.

MACON & WESTERN RAILROAD.—103 miles—Fare, five cents per mile—A. J. WHITE, President; E. A. ANDERSON, Agent at Atlanta.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.
Daily, except Sundays.

Leave Macon... 7.45 A.M.
Arrive at Atlanta... 2 00 P.M.
Leave Atlanta... 7.15 A.M.
Arrive at Macon... 1.30 P.M.

NIGHT EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAIN—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta... 6.30 P.M.
Arrive in Macon... 2.10 A.M.
Leave Macon... 8.40 P.M.
Arrive in Atlanta... 4.30 A.M.

POST OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA.

February 19, 1868.—From and after this date, until further notice, this office will be opened and closed as follows:

Open at... 8 o'clock, A M
Close at... 12½ o'clock, P M
Open at... 2 o'clock, P M
Close at... 6 o'clock, P M

SUNDAYS.

Open at... 8 o'clock, A M
Close at... 10 o'clock, A M

feb19—d1f THOS. G. SIMMS, P. M.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

G. H. & A. W. FORCE, Wholesale Dealers in Boots and Shoes, Whitehall street, keep on hand the largest and best selected stock in Atlanta, and will sell to country merchants at New York prices, with freight added. july16-d1y

B. HERMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, Silver Ware and Fancy Goods, Gold Pens and Spectacles, corner Marietta and Whitehall streets, (old Norcross corner,) Atlanta, Ga. Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., repaired and warranted. april8—d6m

WM. BOLLMAN, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Gold Pens, Spectacles, &c., Whitehall street, 2d door above M. Lynch & Co.'s Book Store, Atlanta, Ga. Repairing in good style and warranted. nov12—d1y

Dr. R. NOBLE & BRO.,

DENTISTS,

TAKE this method of informing the citizens of Atlanta and vicinity that they have taken rooms in the Belle Hall, corner Marietta and Broad streets, where they are prepared to perform all operations pertaining to Dentistry.

We claim that our work can't be excelled by any one.

Particular attention given to the correction and regulation of Children's Teeth.

As to our ARTIFICIAL TEETH, we allow no work to leave our office without a perfect fit. Satisfaction given in every case.

Ladies wishing their teeth operated on at their residences shall be accommodated, and have the benefit of an operating chair. Satisfactory references given. july4—d6m

DR. GEO. B. DOUGLAS,

(Corner Marietta and Peachtree Streets,)

Over Kyle's Auction Store,

ATLANTA,......GEORGIA

Residence Ivy street, between Decatur and Houston. june21—d2m

DR. R. D. BADGER

Dentist Office,

Granite Block; Broad street, adjoining Railroad, Atlanta......Georgia.

ROOM No. 8,

OFFICE OVER MEADOR & BROS.,

N.B.—Notice Sign, R. D. BADGER. feb29—d6m

SIDNEY DELL,

Attorney at Law,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

OFFICE—WHITEHALL STREET, over "New York" Store, opposite Er Lawshe's. may28—d3m

R. M. ROSE & CO.,

WHOLESALE

LIQUOR DEALERS.

Granite Block, Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga. feb16-d1y

G. W. JACK'S

CANDY AND CRACKER

MANUFACTORY

Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

June 20—d...

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM,

Adopted by the New York National Democratic Convention, July 7, 1868.

The Democratic party, in National Convention assembled, reposing its trust in the intelligence, patriotism and discriminating justice of the people; standing upon the Constitution as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the Government and the guarantee of the liberties of the citizen; and recognizing the questions of slavery and secession as having been settled for all time to come by the war or the voluntary action of the Southern States in Constitutional Convention assembled, and never to be renewed or re-agitated, do, with the return of peace, demand—

1. Immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union under the Constitution and civil government of the American people.

2. Amnesty for all past political offenses, and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens, and payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable.

3. All money drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the Government, economically administered, should be honestly applied to such payment, and where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide, that they shall be paid in coin, they ought, in right and justice to be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

4. Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities.

5. One currency for the Government and people, the laborer and the office-holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bond-holder.

6. Economy in the administration of the government; the reduction of the standing army and navy; the abolishment of the Freedmen's Bureau, and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; simplification of the system and the discontinuance of inquisitorial boards for assessing and collecting internal revenue, so that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened; the credit of the government and the currency made good; the repeal of all enactments for enrolling the State militia into national forces in time of peace; a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the internal revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

7. Reform of abuses in the administration, the expulsion of corrupt men from offices, the abrogation of useless offices, the restoration of rightful authority to, and the independence of the Executive and Judicial departments of the Government, the subordination of the military to the civil power to the end that the usurpations of Congress and the despotism of the sword may cease.

8. Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native born citizens at home and abroad; an assertion of American nationality which shall command the respect of foreign powers, and furnish an example and encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional rights, and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance, and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crime committed beyond their jurisdiction.

In demanding these measures and reforms we arraign the Radical party for its disregard of right, and the unparalleled oppression and tyranny which have marked its career, after the most solemn and unanimous pledge of both houses of Congress to prosecute the war exclusively for the maintainance of the government and the preservation of the Union under the Constitution.

It has repeatedly violated that most sacred pledge under which was rallied that noble volunteer army that carried our flag to victory.

Instead of restoring the Union, it has so far as in its power dissolved it, and subjected ten States in time of peace to military despotism and negro supremacy.

It has nullified there the right of trial by jury.

It has abolished the habeas corpus, that most sacred writ of liberty.

It has overthrown the freedom of speech and the press.

It has substituted arbitrary seizures and arrests, and military trials and Star Chamber inquisitions for constitutional tribunals.

It has disregarded in time of peace the right of the people to be free from search and seizures.

It has entered the post and telegraph offices, and even the private rooms of individuals, and seized their private papers and letters, without any specification or notice of affidavit, as required by the organic law.

It has converted the American capitol into a Bastile.

It has established a system of spies and official espionage to which no constitutional monarchy of Europe would now dare resort.

It has abolished the right of appeal on important constitutional questions to the Supreme Judiciary tribunal, and threatens to curtail or destroy its original jurisdiction, which is irrevocably vested by the Constitution, while the learned Chief Justice has been subjected to the most atrocious calumnies, merely because he would not prostitute his high office to the support of the false and partisan charges preferred against the President.

Its corruption and extravagance have exceeded anything known in history, and by its frauds and monopolies it has nearly doubled the burden of debt created during the war.

It has stripped the President of his constitutional power of appointment, even of his own cabinet.

Under its repeated assaults the pillars of the Government are rocking on their base, and should it succeed in November next and inaugurate its President, we will meet as a subjected and conquered people amid the ruins of liberty and the scattered fragments of the Constitution; and we do declare and resolve that ever since the people of the United States threw off all subjection to the British Crown, the privilege and trust of suffrage have belonged to the several States, and have been granted, regulated and controlled exclusively by the political power of each State respectively, and any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever, to deprive any State of this right, or interfere with this exercise, is a flagrant usurpation of power which can find no warrant in the Constitution, and, if sanctioned by the people, will subvert our form of government, and can only end in a single centralized, consolidated government, in which the separate existence of the States will be entirely absorbed, and an unqualified despotism be established in place of a Federal Union of equal States.

That we regard the reconstruction acts of Congress, so-called, as usurpations, unconstitutional, revolutionary and void, and that our soldiers and sailors who carried the flag of our country to victory against a most gallant and determined foe, must ever be gratefully remembered, and all the guarantees given in their favor must be faithfully carried into execution.

That the public lands should be distributed widely among the people, and should be disposed of either under the pre-emption of homestead laws, and sold in reasonable quantities, and to none but actual occupants at the minimum price as established by the Government. When grants of the public lands may be allowed, necessary for the encouragement of important public improvements, the proceeds of the sales of such lands, and not the lands themselves, should be applied.

That the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, in exercising the power of his high office in resisting the aggressions of Congress on the constitutional rights of the States and the people, is entitled to the gratitude of the whole American people, and on behalf of the Democratic party we tender him our thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard.

Upon this platform the Democratic party appeal to every patriot, including all the conservative element and all who desire to support the Constitution and restore the Union, forgetting all past differences of opinion, to unite with us in the present great struggle for the liberties of the people, and that to all such, to whatever party they may have heretofore belonged, we extend the right hand of fellowship, and hail all such co-operating with us as friends and brothers.

ATLANTA POST OFFICE.—ARRIVAL and Departure of Mails. Office open at 8 o'clock, A. M.; Close at 7, P. M. Sundays from 8 to 10, A. M. Officers: THOS. G. SIMMS, Postmaster; FRANK MILLS, Assistant Postmaster; J. S. NALL, Money Order and Registry Clerk and Cashier; J. C. DANIEL, Mailing Clerk; J. W. WOODRUFF, Distributing Clerk; C. BRUMLEY, W. A. ORME, Delivery Clerks; M. W. SMITH, Stamp Clerk; P. H. WOODWARD, Special Agent Postoffice Department.

	Mails arr've	Mails Cl'se.
Washington, D. C.	3.45, A M.	6 P. M.
New York	3.45 "	6 "
Philadelphia	3.45 "	6 "
Baltimore	3.45 "	6 "
Memphis and Arkansas	3.45 "	6 "
Louisville, Cinci'ti, Chicago and Nashville	3.45 "	6 "
W. & A. R. R. Way Mail	3.45 "	6 "
Augusta, Ga.	7.45 A.M. 4.20 P M.	5 P.M. 6 A.M
Charleston	7.45 A.M. 4.20 P M.	5 P. M.
Ga. R. R. Way Mail, Athens, Ga. and Milledgeville, Ga.	4.20 P. M.	6 A. M.
M. & W. R.R. Way Mail	2.00 P. M.	6.45 A. M.
Macon	4.00 A. M.	6 P. M.
Savannah, S. W. R. R. and Florida	4.00 A. M.	6 P. M.
New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery and Columbus	5.20 P. M.	7 A. M.
Atlanta and Montgomery Way May	5.20 P. M.	7 A. M.

TRI-WEEKLY MAIL LINE.

Atlanta to Dahlonega---Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Dahlonega to Blairsville and to Murphy, N. C.—Weekly---Saturdays.

Newnan to Carrollton and Bowden---Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Newnan to Franklin---semi-Weekly---Wednesdays and Saturdays.

LaGrange to Griffin---Tri-Weekly, via Greenville, Ga.

LaGrange to Columbus, via Hamilton---Tri-Weekly.

Stone Mountain, Ga., to Lawrenceville---Tri-Weekly.

Lawrenceville to Gainesville---Weekly---Saturdays.

Athens to Gainesville---Semi-Weekly---Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Cartersville to Marble Works and Hiwassee—Weekly---Tuesdays.

EVENING EDITION.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 2,600!

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, AUGUST 4, 1868.

Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers whose time has expired, will find the X on this number of their paper, after which it will be discontinued, without a renewal of the subscription.

TRAVELING AGENT.—Dr. J. A. Cherry, of West Point, will leave in the morning on a Western and Northern tour in the interests of THE CONSTITUTION. We commend the Doctor to the favor of our friends and the press wherevr he may go, as worthy of their confidence and esteem.

CORRECTION.—The Committee for Columbus Prisoners will meet this (Tuesday) evening, 8½ o'clock, at Bradfield's drug store, instead of "Friday evening."

FIRST GUN OF THE CAMPAIGN.—*Kentucky ushers in the Battle!*—The telegrams announce the triumph of Democracy in Kentucky by from 50,000 to 75,000 majority. Three cheers for the "Dark and Bloody Grounds!" She forms the first pillar in the long column of Seymour and Blair States.

THE NEW ERA'S "PRIVATE ADVICES."—The *New Era's* "private advices from the North" are encouraging. The *New Era* must have an "open rear" communication with the North, since the intelligence which it professes to have is not derived from the ordinary source. Since neither the Democratic, Independent, nor Radical papers from the North give indications of that unprecedented success, which accordtng to the *New Era's* "private advices," is to overtake its ticket, the *New Era* would enlighten the benighted by revealing the fountain of its information. Fire up, neighbor, and put your machine to work!

RADICAL POW-WOW IN AUGUSTA.—The Radicals held a pow-wow at Augusta on yesterday, composed as usual of black men, interspringled with a few whites.

The meeting was addressed by the immaculate carpet-bagger from Scowhegan, who vindicated himself against the charge of having sold himself to the Democrats for $10,000. Who ever heard of this absurd charge before? It certainly had no currency outside the brain of his Puritanical Pureness. No Democrat, we are sure, placed so high an estimate on so worthless a thing. Was it not simply a bid for a higher price from the Rads who look upon the Bureauist as a "played out" institution? In the next breath he outdid himself in solemn oaths to "stand by the great Republican party." How the air must have rung with the protane twang of this down-east swearer! And did he not mean to say "stand by" only so long as he could fleece the party? and would not this be a literal translation? In conclusion, he exhorted his colored brethren to see that he was fairly dealt with during his absence from the city, and so ended the discourse of the Negro Apostle.

COLORED SEYMOUR AND BLAIR RATIFICATION MEETING.—The colored men of Montgomery, favorable to the election of Seymour and Blair, held a ratification meeting at the Central Bank corner, on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. The attendance was large and the meeting enthusiasic.

☞ The Chronicle and Sentinel has been presented with a copy of a "new work on the negro." It is well enough to have new works on the negro, since the old ones are obsolete.

HALL COUNTY DEMOCRACY.—The Democracy of Hall hold a meeting at Gainesville, to-day, to organize the Democratic party of that county.

☞ The Chicago Platform turns out to be a big scare-crow. Its former friends are fleeing from it like frightened thieves from their spoil.

☞ From their prolific out-growth all over the country for some years past, it is consoling to think the race of small men is quite extinct.

OPINION OF JUDGE CHASE.—The New York correspondent of the Louisville Democrat has had an interview with Judge Chase, who has lately arrived in that city. In his conversation with the correspondent of the Louisville Democrat he is thus reported:

"As to the results in November next, he fully expresses his conviction that the chances are decidedly in favor of the Democratic nominees—provided there is no cheating round the board. The Edmunds bill regulating the Southern electoral votes, he looks upon as a foreshadowing of foul play, and the Democrats are advised to keep their eyes on it accordingly. Blair's letter, he says, is simply up to the exigencies of the times. He sees nothing revolutionary in it. On the contrary, he is inclined to think that it aims to stop the revolution, which the admission of carpet-bag Senators is undoubtedly working in our form of government. The letter, hence will do no harm, but possibly much good, if it restrains the Jacobins from further outrages, by indicating what the future has in store for them."

☞ In a communication in the Dayton (O.) Ledger, to correct some misrepresentations of the Ohio delegation in the New York Convention, Mr. Vallandigham expresses himself confidently as to the election of Seymour and Blair. He says:

I have now myself been in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylania, Maryland and Delaware, and can say with truth that among the Democratic masses, no nominations have been made for years which are received with so much satisfaction, and that I have never known a time when among these masses there was such universal confidence in success. Nothing now is needed but combined wisdom and boldness in planning and conducting the campaign.

☞ Edmund S. Yates, the well-known English novelist, has applied for the benefit of the Bankrupt act. His debt amount to over £7,000. He states the cause of his insolvency to be "the insufficiency of his income."

Sea-Waifs.

Over a seventh part of the State of Mississippi is advertised for sale under execution.

It is rumored that Dickens is about to publish his autobiography.

Students of euphony in New York are arguing the question whether the word "huzza" is intrinsically shoutable. One correspondent of the Evening Post, in which the discussion is carried on, says that "hurra is American and idiomatic. Huzza is British and idiotic."

The drivers of all sorts of vehicles formed into a procession of two and a half miles in length and drove through the principal streets of Memphis on Wednesday last. The object of the demonstration was to proclaim their resistance to an act of the Legislature levying a certain tax upon their vehicles.

A letter from Sumter county says "we will make plenty of corn to serve the county without any from other quarters. We have a large area planted—fully one-third more than last year. The cotton is small for the time of year, but looks well, and is growing rapidly and throwing off some."

The French Government have recently granted exclusive privileges to a company for the purpose of a telegraph cable to be laid down from Brest, in France, direct to the city of New York. The company has a capital of £1,000,000 and expects to lay the cable next June.

SQUARING THE ACCOUNT.—We understand the Radicals say the Democrats lost about a thousand votes by the Atlanta meeting. We are pretty sure the Rads lost about the same number by their meeting here. Account square.—*Macon Telegraph.*

The Jews of Nashville have organized a Democratic club and passed resolutions opposing Grant as the libeler of their race.

Between three and four hundred employees of the Treasury Department, mostly female, will be dismissed between August 1st and September 1st, on account of the reduction in the appropriations for their pay.

Fanny Fern having said that "the men of the present day are fast," Prentice replies "that they have to be to catch the women."

John C. Breckinridge has a little place, twelve miles the other side of Niagara.

The negroes about Madison, Fla., having grown tired of waiting for "forty acres and a mule," are forming Democratic Clubs.

It is commonly said that between nine hundred and a thousand millions of United States bonds are now held in Europe.—This is probably an exaggeration; but the amount cannot be less than seven hundred and fifty millions; all of it exported within six years,

There is in the town of Binghamton, New York, an Asylum for Inebriates, which has been extensively resorted to by poor fellows who had become slaves to strong drink.

Mr. J. G. Foley, for some time past connected with the Washington office of the New York Tribune, will shortly leave for Panama, to assume charge of the North and South Pacific correspondence of that journal.

Geo. Alfred Townsend is writing religious poems for the Independent, and political squibs for the Hartford Post.

TUNNEL BETWEEN SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.—A suggestion has been put forth in England for a tunnel to unite Scotland and Ireland from the coast of Antrim to Leak's Point, in the Mull of Cantyre, a length of fourteen and a half miles, at a cost of £3,150,000.

A little daughter of Mr. S. Jordan, Durham, Connecticut, swallowed a piece of acorn last winter, since which time she has been troubled with a very bad cough—so bad that she was thought to be in consumption. About three weeks ago she coughed up the acorn, which was found to be sprouted, and she has been well ever since.

A MONUMENT TO THE LATE JAMES M. PRENTISS, ESQ.—The friends of the late James M. Prentiss, of this city, who died a few months since, are about to erect a handsome monument to his memory in Laurel Grove Cemetery. It will cost about $800. Mr. Prentiss was one of the best known men in our city, and is gratefully remembered for his many acts of benevolence, particularly for his heroic devotion to the sick during the terrible epidemic of 1854. His death was regretted by our citizens at large, many of whom were his personal friends, and they desire to pay a suitable tribute to his memory.—*Savannah News and Herald.*

A benevolent gentleman of Massachusetts erected a Church at his own expense and gave it to a society, with the single restriction that Christianity should never be assailed in its pulpit.

Victor Hugo has realized 700,000 francs by the sale of his "Miserables."

J. A. Alexander, "the cattle king" of Illinois, owns from 50,000 to 75,000 head of cattle, and is buying and selling large numbers weekly.

Mazzini and revolution are again talked of in Italy.

It is now denied that Gen. Grant dictated his letter of acceptance while eating dinner, and that the concluding sentence—"let us have peace"--got in through error, being directed to the servant for a supply of green peas. It now appears that the letter was written for, and read to him, when, struck with the absence both of mind and matter in it, he said jocularly, "Let us have P. S.," meaning, of course, a postcript. It sounded like "peace"--the point was a good one; his amanuensis interlined the sentiment, and Grant became immortal.

The Memphis Appeal says the cotton crop is doing well in that section, except in a few localities where the worm has made its appearance.

Owing to the decrease of the force of seamen allowed to the navy to eight thousand five hundred men, the Secretary is preparing to recall a large number of ships, and put them out of commission.

A cargo of Bremen brick sold in Savannah on Monday for $13 per thousand.

An old Dutchman said the reason why Pendleton was not nominated was because "Seymour's fellers vos too Tammany for Shorge."

STILL THEY COME.—Five or six hundred former Republicans were at the Seymour ratification meeting in Chicago. They cheered lustily for the Democratic nominees, and will vote right in November.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, August 4, 1868.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment and was called to order by the President

Prayer by Rev. J. Spillman.

The roll was called, and the Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Mr. HIGBEE, Chairman of the Committee on Enrollment, made a report, which report stated that all the Clerks of the Senate were competent.

The following bills were read the second time:

A bill to incorporate the Etowah Canal and Water Works Company. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A bill to prohibit persons from voting who have not paid taxes, and for other purposes. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A bill to amend section 649 of the Code. The bill was committed.

A bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors on election days, and for other purposes. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A bill to incorporate the Cherokee Manufacturing Company. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Manufactures.

A bill to protect citizens in certain rights and immunities. Laid upon the table. [This bill was offered by Bradley.]

A bill to prevent duelling in this State. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A bill to encourage loyalty to the Government.

A message from the House was received concurring in the Senate's resolution looking to the election of State House officers on Thursday next.

A bill to extend the provisions of Fire Companies in the city of Macon. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A bill to prevent stock from running at large. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Manufactures.

A bill to alter and amend the usury law of this State. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

A bill to prevent spurious fertilizers in this State.

AARON moved to refer it to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. WINN moved to amend by referring it to the Committee on the *Penitentiary.*

Mr. McARTHUR still further amended by referring it to the Committee on the *Lunatic Asylum.*

It was finally referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Manufactures.

A bill to provide an additional way of paying insolvent costs. Committed.

A bill to strike out the word Milledgeville and insert Atlanta, where i occurs in the Laws.

A bill to incorporate the Fort Valley Loan and Trust Company. Referred to the Committee on Banks.

A bill to incorporate the Georgia Air Line Railroad Company. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

A bill to fix the time and place of holding Superior Courts. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A bill to make bills of indictment amendable. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A bill to incorporate the Georgia Masonic Life Insurance Company. One hundred copies ordered to be printed.

A bill to declare all offices vacant, according to the 14th amendment. Referred to the Judiciary Committee

A bill to organize district courts and define their duties. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill to exempt from taxes all foreign capital for ten years. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

A bill to authorize the Governor to appoint a tax receiver in Chatham county. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

A bill to declare the charter of the city of Darien null and void. Referred to the Committee on Petitions.

A bill to incorporate the Griffin Loan, Trust and Savings Institution. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

A bill to amend the oath of Grand Jurors of this State. Referred to the Committee of the Whole

A bill to incorporate the Georgia Fire and Marine Insurance Company. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

A bill requiring the Reporter of the Supreme Court to publish all reports, and to distribute the same, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill declaring none eligible but Attorneys to become District Judges. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A bill to legalize certain marriages, and relieve certain parties from pains and penalties. Committed.

A bill to incorporate the Central Georgia Life Insurance Company. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

A Bill to prevent vendors from selling lottery tickets in this State. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A bill to authorize the adjustment of debts upon principles of equity. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. NUNNALLY moved the suspension of the rules for the purpose of taking up the message of the House. Agreed to.

Mr NUNNALLY then moved that the Senate concur in the resolution of the House in reference to Relief, and that a committee of seven be appointed to act with the House committee. Agreed to.

Mr. SMITH (of the 7th) introduced a resolution to appoint a joint committee of three from the Senate, and such number as the House may designate, to ascertain the amount of State stock invested in the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad. Adopted.

Mr. SMITH (of the 7th) made a motion, which was agreed to, to notify the House of the action of the Senate.

Mr. NUNNALLY introduced a resolution that no bill of the Senate be printed until the election of State Printer was decided. Adopted.

Mr. DICKEY offered a resolution that a subcommittee of the Senate on the Asylum of the Deaf and Dumb be appointed to join such committee from the House, and visit that institution and report the condition Agreed to.

Mr. HUNGERFORD introduced a resolution to appoint a committee to confer with the City Council in reference to making arrangements for the better accomodations of the Legislature. Adopted

Bills on the second reading were resumed as follows:

A bill to bring on the election of city officers of Savannah, on the 15th of December next.

A motion to commit was made, when

AARON ALPEORIA rose and said that a "trap" was being sprung for the purpose of staving off this election. Why not refer it to the appropriate committee?

[Aaron is probably looking to the Mayoralty.]

Mr. SMITH, of the 7th District, said he never saw a "spring-trap;" didn't know what it was; but could not see why the Senator from the 1st District raised objections to the committal. The merits of the bill would hereafter be discussed.

The bill was committed.

A bill to select eligible persons to serve as jurors. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill to provide for the setting aside of a homestead of realty. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HUNGERFORD moved to adjourn, which was agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Aug. 4, 1868.

House met—Speaker McWhorter in the Chair. Prayer by Rev J. Spillman—Roll called—Proceedings of yesterday read and adopted.

Mr. O'NEAL, of Lowndes, sent in a report from the Judiciary Committee.

The SPEAKER announced the following as the Special Committee on Relief:

Anderson, Chairman, Tumlin, Hall, Lee, George Maull, Hudson, Lane, Walthall, O'Neal.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Perkins, of Cherokee.

The committee on the Deaf and Dumb Asylum made a report recommending that a special committee be sent to visit that institution at Cave Spring, and report upon its affairs. Adopted.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Bartow, offered a resolution requesting the Special Committee on Relief, to report by bill on the 12th inst. Rules suspended and resolution adopted.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Bartow, a resolution that His Excellency the Governor, furnish all books and papers relating to the late elections for the investigation of the General Assembly; and that a committee be appointed for the examination.

Mr. O'NEAL, of Lowndes, that the Clerk of the House have printed 200 copies of the temporary relief measure, and send same by mail to every Sheriff in the State. Adopted.

The leave of absence hitherto granted to Mr. Strickland, of Paulding, was extended in consequence of illness.

The following new matter was introduced, and

READ THE FIRST TIME.

By J. E. SHUMATE, a bill to carry into effect 13th section 5th article of the Constitution relative to Juries.

By Mr. ALLEN, of Jasper, an act to protect farmers from fox hunter.

By Mr. PHILLIPS, of Echols, petition of Eli S. Glover, contesting the seat of Thomas Allen. Referred to Committee on Elections.

By Mr. WALTHAL, of Polk, an act incorporating Cedar Town.

By MORGAN RAWLS, of Effingham, a bill prescribing the time when cost on suits and actions shall be paid.

By Mr. HALL, of Glynn, an act to incorporate the Brunswick Street Railroad Company.

By Mr. HOPKINS, of Miller, a bill to adjourn to Milledgeville.

Mr. SHUMATE, of Whitfield, moved a suspension of the rules to take up the Senate bills regulating salaries of the Judiciary, and consolidating the offices of Secretary of State and Surveyor General.

The latter was taken up and read as follows, by the Clerk:

An act to consolidate the offices of Secretary of State and Surveyor General, and to provide a salary therefor.

Sec. 1. The General Assembly of the State of Georgia do enact, that the offices of Secretary of State and Surveyor General, be and the same are hereby consolidated, and that one officer to be known as Secretary of State, be and he is hereby required to discharge all the duties of both of said offices.

Sec. 2. That the salary of the Secretary of State, for the duties required of him in this act to be performed, shall be the sum of $6,000 per annum.

Sec. 3. Repeals conflicting laws.

Mr. McCULLOUGH, of Jones, opposed the consolidation, and gave as a reason that if economy was aimed at, that aim could not be accomplished. He was prepared to show that hitherto when the two had been combined, they had cost the State more than when separated, and essayed to sustain his argument by figures and law. There was a vast amount of labor now to be performed in the Surveyor General's office. The late war had brought it about. Documents had been lost and destroved, and the owners of lands could only establish their claims through that office. During the next ten years the duties of the Surveyor General would be vastly important, and a competent man should be put in the place, &c.

Mr. O'NEAL, of Lowndes, thought a little differently, and was in favor of consolidation, if a person competent to discharge the duties of both positions could be found; if not, perhaps it was proper for them to remain separate. He would like for the Finance Committee to report upon a salary, &c.

Some little discussion ensued, when the bill, as it passed the Senate, and as it is reported above, was put upon its passage and adopted.

The Senate bill regulating salaries of the Judiciary, was then taken up and read by the Clerk, as follows:

A bill to be entitled an act to fix and establish the salary of the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Judges of the Superior Court, and Solicitors

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia in General Assembly met, That from and after the passage of this act, that the Judges of the Supreme Court shall have for his service a salary of two thousand and five hundred dollars per annum.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That each Judge of the Superior Courts shall have for his services a salary of eighteen hundred dollars per annum, at specie value.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Solicitors General receive for their services as such, two hundred and fifty dollars, in specie, per annum.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all laws and parts of laws, militating against this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Mr. WARREN, of Quitman, moved to make the salaries of Solicitors $600 in gold instead of $250, as proposed by the bill.

Mr. BRYANT, of Richmond, favored the motion. Good men were wanted in those positions, and good pay would secure them &c.

Mr LEE, of Newton, thought that $250 was enough.

Mr. PRICE, of Lumpkin, had given the subject some thought, and had talked with several applicants for positions of that character. It was his opinion that the sum specified was barely sufficient. He would move to make it $300.

Mr. SHUMATE, of Whitfield, was in favor of $350, and would make that motion

Mr. O'NEAL, of Lowndes, thought that the salaries should be made sufficient to command good men. He had observed that young men of the bar generally sought those positions; and, as he understood it, the salary was designed simply to defray the incumbent's expenses around the circuit, the emoluments of the place being clear gain. He thought $250 in gold quite enough, &c.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Cobb, arose to oppose every motion that had been offered, and to support the bill as it came from the Senate. The fees of the Solicitors were ample, (reading from the Code) and with $250 as a regular salary there was an abundance of money in it. It was the only position he had ever really wanted; at those figures he could make a good living, and save something besides. He did not wish the taxes of the people increased, and hoped the bill would pass as it was, etc.

Mr. RAWLS, of Effingham, offered an amendment that no one shall be eligible to the position until he shall have practiced law five years.

Mr. FLOURNOY opposed the amendment. It was in conflict with the Code. The argument of the gentleman from Cobb was a good and forcible one, and he could accept it if the Judiciary had not been changed, but the perquisites of the Solicitor had been curtailed. He was in favor of fixing the salary at $300 in specie.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Bartow, called the previous question, when the Senate bill was passed.

Several bills were taken up for a second reading, among others that of Mr. Hamilton, of Scriven, relating to the municipality of Savannah, and changing the election of city officers from October to December, &c.

Mr. BRYANT, of Richmond, moved that a Special Committee on Corporations, to be appointed by the Speaker, be created, and that Mr. Hamilton's bill, as well as others of a kindred character yet to come up, be referred to it.

Mr. SHUMATE, of Whitfield, opposed the motion. There was no need of any such committee. The effect of it would be to stir up every municipality, big and little, in the State, and extend a sort of invitation to them to send up petitions memorials, complaints, &c. Such officers as had been elected by the people, even though their term had run over, might continue to discharge their duties until the next regular charter election. He was opposed to inviting and stirring up strife now and such would certainly follow the action proposed by the gentleman from Richmond.

Mr. BRYANT, of Richmond, would say that he was much of the same opinion, but there were special cases to consider which would more properly come before a committee, and hence he favored its creation. It would be a saving of time, etc.

An animated discussion ensued on the reference of the "Hamilton bill," which was participated in by Messrs Crawford, Anderson, Shumate, Bryant, Hamilton, Sims, and others.

The question was put if it should be referred to a Special Committee on Corporations, to be appointed by the Speaker, when the vote stood: Yeas, 68; nays, 69. Mr. Bryant's motion was therefore lost

Mr BRYANT then moved that it be referred to the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections, when the vote stood: Yeas, 66; nays, 69.

The bill will therefore come up in the regular order for consideration before the whole House.

A motion to adjourn then prevailed.

THE PENDLETON ESCORT.—A good joke or two, and many very poor ones, have been gotten off at the expense of the Pendleton Escort. This, from the Hartford Post, is one of the best, and the Escort themselves will no doubt enjoy it:

Mr. Pendleton cannot complain that his name was dropped suddenly. It was the most gradual dropping possible. It was dropped syllable by syllable and letter by letter. For instance—the Escort came in early in the week, with a loud distinct, and clear pronounced "Hurrah for Pendleton." The halls and corridors of the hotels, the lobbies of Tammany, and the bar-rooms of the metropolis were full of it. In a night or two it changed. Through the chink of glasses the sound came "'Rah f'r Pendl'un." A little later, legs became uncertain, and voices husky, and the cry was "Rah f'r Pen'lum." Then collars wilted, greenback badges began to disappear—the defiant tone grew softer—*and* thicker, as the sound gurgled up from full hearts and stomachs "Ray f' Pe'n'l'n" And at last, one melting morning, just at dawn of day, Policeman 909 found clinging to a lamp post near the Fifth Avenue Hotel, a dilapidated patriot, appareled in a mildewed linen duster and a half greenback badge, who, to all inquiries made the sole reply, "(Hic) 'Ray f'—(hic) P'l'l'n!" It was the last of the Escort.

GEN. WASHINGTON'S LAST VOTE.—The father of his country was conscientious in the discharge of every duty as a citizen and never failed to vote. The last occasion of his doing so was in the spring of 1788, in the town of Alexandria. He died on the 11th of December following. The Court House of Fairfax county, was then over the old Market House, and immediately fronting Gadby's tavern. The entrance into it was by a slight flight of crazy steps on the outside, and while the election was progressing—several thousand persons being assembled around the polls—Washington drove up in his old and well-known family carriage. The crowd spontaneously gave way, and made a lane for him to pass through as he approached the Court House steps. A gentleman who was standing at Gadby's door saw eight or ten good-looking men spring forward and follow the General up the steps, in order to support him if necessary. According to the custom of that time, the five candidates were sitting on the bench, who rose in a body and bowed profoundly on the entrance of Washington. Very gracefully returning their salutation, the Register of the Polls said, "Well, General, how do you vote? (It was then by *viva voce*). He looked a moment at the candidates, and replied, "Gentlemen, I vote for measures, not men;" and having audibly pronounced his vote, he made another graceful bow and retired. He was loudly cheered by the outside crowd on returning to his carriage.

☞ The appropriations made at the second session of the Fortieth Congress are nearly twenty-two millions more than those made at the second session of the Thirty-ninth Congress.

The regular army appropriation, without taking into consideration the items of deficiency, amount to ten millions more now than then. Thus the cost of Radical rule increases every year.—*World.*

WANTED.—A magnifying glass with which to see the points in the *Era's* paragraph.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES

LATE FROM WASINGTON.

Democratic Victory in Kentucky.

Majority From 50,000 to 70,000.

From South Carolina Legislature.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The Indian Bureau received a dispatch this morning from Ellsworth, Kansas, of the 3rd inst., quieting fears of Indian disturbances.

The Commissioners of the Central Pacific Railway report a section of twenty miles, terminating one hundred and seventy-eight miles from initial point at Sacramento, in good working order.

Private dispatches here estimate the Democratic majority in Kentucky from 50,000 to 70,000.

COLUMBIA, August 3.—A bill passed to-day reducing the bonds of officers of State.

Whipper, colored Republican, opposed the reduction of the bonds.

Willis G. Parker, State Treasurer, followed, taking the grounds, which were entered on the Journal: First, It will impair the credit of the State. Second, The funds would go into the hands of a man who had offered straw bonds, proved unworthy of confidence by promising the bills of the State to any man who would go the bond of Bird. Third, man is of doubtful character and doubtful honesty. Fourth, by improper influence have been used to play upon the credulity of the members of the Legislature.

Leading Republicans sustained the idea that the credit of the State henceforth would be impaired, but a bill would be introduced to-morrow to protect the Treasury with safeguards.

Step, the unfortunate young man who was shot by unknown members of the Legislature, is dead. Much excitement prevails in the community.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 4.—The recent rise in the Ohio river has enabled the largest vessels to resume trips between here and Louisville.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—Brown, Minister to China, sailed yesterday.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—An Imperial decree has been issued authorizing the issue of a new loan.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, August 4.—Flour 10a20 better.—Wheat 2a3 better, Corn 2a3 better. Pork steady at 28 25. Lard steady at 18¼a18¾. Cotton quiet at 30. Turpentine 45a45½. Rosin 2 87½a3 Freights quiet. Stocks unsettled. Gold 146 Money 3a4. Exchange 9¾. Old bonds 14½; new 8¾. Virginias, new, 53.

LONDON, August 4, forenoon.—Consols 94⅛. Bonds 71¼a71½.

FRANKFORT, August 4—Bonds firm at 75¾.

LIVERPOOL, August 4.—Cotton opens heavy at yesterday's closing prices; sales estimated at 8000. All other quotations unchanged.

THE LONDON TIMES AND ITS ADVERTISERS.—A London correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, in giving an inside view of the London Times establishment, gives the following information in relation to its advertising business:

To conduct this establishment a large force is, of course, required. It prints every day from 1,700 to 3,000 advertisements, and on extraordinary occasions even more. It also prints twenty to thirty columns of reading matter. To perform the mechanical part of the work 400 persons are employed at Printing House Square, while probably as many more are attached to the paper in literary positions. With reference to advertisements, as the paper is always receiving more than it can print, it promises early insertions to none but the poor people who want places, and a few other urgent classes. No one who comes after 12 o'clock on any day with his advertisement can hope for an insertion in the next day's paper, while generally the advertisers do not see their advertisements printed for two or three days, or sometimes as many weeks after they are handed over the counter. They have to wait their turn, and such is their anxiety to get them in the Times, that the English public submit patiently to delays that the American public would never tolerate. The lowest charge is for wants, in which case each advertiser is allowed three lines for half a crown, about 60 cents, gold. For all others the regular rate is a shilling a line, twenty-four cents, gold, but no advertisement is taken for less than four shillings, while long advertisements are charged more in proportion, the rate after the first fifty lines being two shillings a line. The cheapest rates are allowed to public charities and similar classes, but nothing extra is charged for favorite positions in the paper. In the mornings, when the people flock to the Times office to hand in their advertisements, Printing House square is a place of the greatest bustle and activity; but in the afternoons it is comparatively deserted. The advertising pages are made up in a regular order, beginning with the births on the first column of the first page, and the "agonies," as "persona's" are called, on the second column, and closing with the auction notices, of which alone in the paper of last Saturday, June 6, there were 25 columns. There are no headings to the advertising columns, each department coming unannounced on the heels of its predecessors, and this course by bringing "washing taken in" immediately ahead of the aristocratic "tutors," I am told, has caused great complaint among that class of the English community, as they regard their characters as soiled by the juxtaposition. The office for the receipt of advertisements is conducted by eleven persons, and is devoted to that business exclusively, the publication office being a seperate building.

THE COMING CONTEST IN GREAT BRITAIN. The masses of the American people are so deeply immersed in the Presidential election, that they are prone to forget that the country which so many of them call their fatherland, is tossed on the raging sea of an exciting political contest. The prize at stake is something even greater than the rule of the British empire. Parliament is closing up its work preparatory to the conflict which will culminate in November. At one time it looked as if the extension of the suffrage and the equalization of the representative districts, would be one of the issues in the canvass. But Mr. Disraeli has wisely avoided a struggle on that question by carrying through bills for Parliamentary reform in Ireland and Scotland, those being essential supplements to the English bill; and therefore, at the next election, something over a million of voters will for the first time take a part in the choice of a House of Commons for the three kingdoms.

The respective leaders in the impending struggle are Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli. The main problem to be solved is the disendowment of the Irish State Church. The platform upon which the battle will be fought is the resolution in favor of that measure already adopted in the Commons, on motion of Gladstone, and in face of the strenuous hostility of Disraeli, by sixty majority. In a recent speech at Limerick, Ireland, Mr. Bright dwelt upon the fact that the whole number of persons connected with the State Church in that country was but 500,000, who annually levied taxes upon the entire people of that island for the support of its Church to the amount of £600,000. That is to say, 150,000 adult persons (the residue of the 500,000 being minors), are by law allowed to assess about $3,000,000, or $20 per head, annually, upon the rest of the people—Catholics, Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, Independents, and other dissenting classes—to support their own form of worship.—*New York Sun.*

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC SCANDINAVIAN ASSOCIATION.—This is a club of Democrats, composed of members of Scandinavian nativity, who met last night at their headquarters in Third Avenue, when the Democratic nominations for the Presidency and Vice Presidency were ratified.—*New York Sun.*

☞ General McClernand is actively engaged in stumping Illinois for Seymour and Blair.

The Daily Constitution.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 2,600!

MORNING EDITION.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, AUGUST 5 1868.

National Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HORATIO SEYMOUR, of N. Y.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

FRANCIS P. BLAIR, of Missouri.

STATE ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:

GEN. JOHN B. GORDON, of Fulton.
HON. JOHN T. CLARKE, of Randolph.

ALTERNATES:

GEN. W. T. WOFFORD, of Bartow.
T. M. NORWOOD, of Chatham.

FOR THE DISTRICTS:

1. HON. JOHN C. NICHOLLS, of Pierce.
2. COL. CHARLES T. GOODE, of Sumter.
3. R. J. MOSES, of Muscogee.
4. A. O. BACON, of Bibb.
5. MAJ. J. B. CUMMING, of Richmond.
6. H. P. BELL, of Forsyth.
7. COL. JAMES D. WADDELL, of Cobb.

ALTERNATES:

1. J. H. HUNTER, of Brooks.
2. WILLIAM G. FLEMING, of Decatur.
3. W. O. TUGGLE, of Troup.
4. DR. HENRY WIMBERLY, of Twiggs.
5. GEN. D. M. DUBOSE, of Wilkes.
6. GARRETT McMILLAN, of Habersham.
   J. J. TURNBULL.
7. COL. V. A. GASKILL, of Fulton.

THE CONSTITUTION

—HAS THE—

LARGEST CITY, COUNTY AND STATE CIRCULATION

Of any paper published at this point, and several hundred

MORE THAN ANY TWO.

EXPRESS FAVORS.—Friend Dunning placed us under obligations yesterday for Louisville papers of the day before, which is still a day ahead of Uncle Sam. When will he catch up?

TO POST MASTERS.—Post Masters in this State who are willing to act as agents for THE CONSTITUTION for the usual per centage, will please drop us a line to that effect, and go to work at once in our behalf.

RAPID INCREASE OF OUR CIRCULATION. The friends of THE CONSTITUTION will be pleased to learn that its progress is onward and upward. Our subscription list is swelling at an average rate of fifty per day, and letters come to us daily from all sections of the State, and from many of the other States and Territories approving our course, and bidding us God speed. With a little more energy and industry on the part of our friends and agents, we shall soon have to resort to steam and chain-lightning to run the machine.

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.—Members of the Legislature—Democrats and Radicals—are requested to furnish us lists of names from their respective counties, our purpose being to distribute Campaign and other documents to the reading men of Georgia. The Post Office address of each name should be given to secure the end aimed at.

MEETING AT MARIETTA YESTERDAY.—According to promise we visited the beautiful little city of Marietta yesterday, and had the honor of addressing a goodly number of the citizens of Cobb. The meeting was enthusiastic, and disclosed unmistakable evidence of the deep and earnest feeling of the people on the issues before the country.

After our harangue Col. G. N. Lester introduced resolutions endorsing the Democratic platform and the nominees of the party. The resolutions were in good taste, admirably drawn up and breathed the right spirit. We hope to have them for our afternoon edition. Col. Lester showed up the workings of Radicalism in Georgia and the South in an able, lucid and comprehensive address. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

We return thanks to our friends for kindly greeting and generous courtesies.

DON'T DO IT.—We regret that we are again called upon to appeal to Democrats to avoid the corrupting influences of the Brown-Bullock plot for making Judges.

It is now understood that the slate has been rearranged so as to slaughter Judge Warner and place Brown at the head of the Judiciary. This treachery to Judge Warner is the crowning act of infamy, and should drive every decent man from the support of the vile wretches who perpetrate it. Yet we are told one or two—perhaps more—Democrats will vote for Brown's confirmation, simply to secure Circuit Judgeships to personal friends.

Aside from the faithlessness to their true friends and their own self-respect, these gentlemen are certainly treading upon quicksands, and have no guarantee that the same treachery that sends Judge Warner to coventry, will not repudiate the *trade* made with them. Are they so foolish as to trust Brown and Bullock?

We allude to this subject more in sorrow than indignation, and feel sure that our friends will one day appreciate the solemn warning we now give them. They have constituencies at home whose rights and feelings should be respected, and whose tone and temper will, if we are not very much mistaken, disapprove the betrayal and disgrace. Once more we appeal to them *not to do this thing.*

OUR COMMON CAUSE.—Although for a time an enslaved people, let us not in the midst of that loathsome servitude—in the midst of degeneracy, deceit and treachery, apostacy from principle—forget that we are men in whose souls the love of liberty nurses a smothered flame still fresh and pure as though it had never been stifled in our hearts. For it is beautiful and God-like from the ruin of our past crushed hopes, broken affections, and estranged friendship to consecrate our lives with the devotion of Dante to Beatrice, to the cause of our country, which is our common cause.

FINE RAINS AND GLORIOUS CROPS. Abundant rains have fallen all along up the State Road, and the crops of corn are said to be unusually promising. What we saw and heard on our visit to Marietta yesterday, confirmed these glad tidings.

☞ The Radicals in order to keep Grant from making an ass of himself, have banished him to the Digger Indians; ignored the Chicago platform, and now, like drowning men, are catching at every passing straw.

On What Base They Hope of Success.

Our information from all parts of the country, warrants the confident belief that the Democratic party was never more united, thoroughly organized, and determined to succeed than in this contest. Under no similar priestage has it ever suffered defeat. In 1840 it was overwhelmed by the corruptions which had crept into Van Buren's administration and the disaffection in the party arising from his renomination. In 1848, the party again incurred defeat. The Mexican war, and the unprecedented public expenditure with which it involved the administration of President Polk, and the unpopularity of the war with the anti slavery element at the North, conspired first to divide, and then to defeat the party. Aside from these exceptions, and that resulting from the division in 1860, and the running of two candidates, the party has never known defeat.

There never was, perhaps, a time in the whole history of the party when there was less to divide and distract it than now. The platform embraces principles alike just and acceptible to all sections. In its payment of the public debt, equal taxation, one currency for all, and its opposition to the enormous expenditures by the Government, military despotisms, and Congressional usurpations, it gives promise of an era of good will and prosperity, such as the country has not known since control passed from its hands. Then the candidates of the party present as few objections to the masses as any the Convention could have named.

The Radicals met in Convention at Chicago and put forth a platform, which, finding since to be unpopular with the people, they are now struggling to thrust into the back-ground. Their suffrage plank is so manifestly unjust that even their own party refuse to endorse it. And the duplicity of their financial snare is such as to disgust the two extremes it was designed to catch. It may be safely assumed that their platform will be, in so far as they have the power, kept entirely out of view. Their disappointment in the furor with which they thought their candidate would be hailed, is even greater than that experienced in the platform. Their final tactice is to play upon prejudicies and passions of the people; revive the animosities engendered by the war, under the cry of a revolutionary Democracy. That they will, in this, meet with as signal failure as that which has already overtaken them in their platform and candidate, is ominous in the fact that every Presidential contest in this country has resulted for or against one of the other set of issues directly involved in the canvass. Success has never been won by evasion. The masses have always had a correct comprehension of the issues involved and passed judgment upon them accordingly.

We repeat, every thing in our judegment points to the success of the Democratic party. The people are disgusted with Radical policy and Radical supremacy. They want peace, stability and prosperity. They can only look for these in the success of that party. They want liberty and a constitutional Government, the same as they have been accustomed to. They have been robbed of these by the Radicals, and they look to the Democracy to restore them. They want a sound currency, good credit, and commercial security, neither of which they have had under the reign of Radicalism; and above all, they want release from the unceasing discord and strife which the Radicals continue to keep up in the land. All of these they will realize in the success of the Democracy, and from the divisions dissentions, and general demoralization in the Radical ranks, we verily believe the country is to be thoroughly redeemed in November.

> Is't it this soldier keep his oath?
> He's a craven and a villain else.
> SHAKSPEARE.

Gen. Grant in addition to being the suggestive author of the Reconstruction measures—acts declaring him Dictator over the people whose sword was surrendered to him at Appomattox C. H.—is also the candidate for the Presidency of that party whose subsequent legislation is in violation of every principle implied in the terms of the surrender. Has Gen. Grant kept his soldier-faith with the enemy that surrendered to him? Has he not been the willing instrument through whom that people have suffered oppressions imposed at his suggestion? And had not Gen. Grant violated his soldier-pledge for the paltry consideration of office at the hands of an unscrupulous party, he would have been less aptly foreshadowed by the bard of Avon.

☞ Greeley is taking counsel of his fears. He concludes "Democracy means revolution." If it does, he doesn't intend to fight it. Not he. Greeley is not a fighting man. He never felt Rust's cane, nor hid in a cellar during the New York war. Not he. He should whip the World, and sue the rest for slander. What right have they to pronounce him a coward?

A SUDDEN DEATH.—Yesterday just about the time the people were being called into the Hall, at Marietta, for the speaking, a sad and sudden death occurred in the streets. A young man by the name of Mays had come in with his wagon with some produce to sell. He was apparently in usual health, and was attending to the sale of his produce, when he suddenly fell and expired instantly. We learned that he was afflicted with a disease of the heart.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE MACON GARRISON. The Journal and Messenger learns that the troops stationed there will be withdrawn next Tuesday.

Misrepresentation of the Southern Democracy.

It availeth the party nothing to plead that the Southern Democracy ought not to be judged by the indiscreet utterances of a few leaders. The plea would be plausible if the displays which have attracted attention were exceptional. But they are not. Wade Hampton, Toombs, Ben. Hill, Cobb, Semmes, in their denunciation of law, and their invocation of violence as a means of overthrowing the new Governments, do but reflect the spirit and purpose which rule among the Southern opponents of reconstruction.—*New York Times.*

The Times goes on further to state that it has "reached the conclusion reluctantly." The Times ought to be reluctant in arriving at a "conclusion" unwarranted by fact. It shows that the Times still has some conscience, or it would not reluctantly embrace what it knows to be false. The Times cannot cite a single instance in which a Southern Democrat has even hinted at, much less counselled violence. It knows that the Southern people obey the laws; that they offer no resistance to the authorities; that they are for peace—that peace which all good Governments secures to their citizens; that the tone of their speakers and press is uniformly pacific; that they have no desire to stir up strife; no interest in anarchy; that they discountenance disorder, and exhort to moderation and forbearance in all things. But the Times, like all other mouth-pieces of Radicalism, seek to confound Democratic hostility to its measures, with revolution and rebellion. They wilfully labor to make it appear that the South would plunge the country into another war, and that it is the enemy of the Government. The Times knows that the South has not been reconstructed in the will of its people; that harsh and unjust measures have been forced upon it by the bayonet against its consent; and now whenever she dares express an opinion as to the harshness of these measures, or the frauds by which they were secured, she it branded as disloyal, and as seeking to stir up strife and sedition. The Times knows that every State Government established at the South under the reconstruction acts, is nothing less than a Federal usurpation contrary to the will of the people; and yet it would deny them the right of protesting against the monstrous outrage—it would have them seal their lips in silent obedience to measures foreign to every sense of just and right; it would have them accept conditions which no man, unless his soul were already perjured by every law of humanity, could for a moment think to accept. It is alone on such misrepresentations as these that the Radical party builds its hope of success. Routed at every other point, with defeat staring it in the face, its last desperate effort is, aided by the slanders of its subornedpress and hired emissaries at the South, in the North to revive the war fever against the South. But the attempt will prove as futile as its authors are false.

☞ Moxa Morton, of Indiana, is welcomed by his friends at Indianapolis, and speaks. He says: "We did get up a bill to arm the negroes of the new Southern States. These new States have not a musket in the arsenal, and not a dollar in the treasury to buy one, and surrounded by a rebel population that is armed to the full.

* * * It is proposed that these loyal governments shall be left unprotected, to the tender mercies of a hostile armed rebel population, by which they are surrounded. I am sorry to say that the bill did not pass the Senate."

Again he speaks:

"Another consequence of the coming power of the Democratic party and of the overturning of these loyal State governments that we have built up in the South will be the restoration of slavery. I did not think so a year ago. I thought, come what might, they never could restore slavery. I do not think so now. I think if you give them the power they will return the colored people to slavery. Let them overturn those State governments down there, and they will disarm the negro population. They are all armed themselves, and they will, with the sanction and approbation of Seymour, of all the Democratic politicians North, employ their power to return the colored people to slavery. That would be another inevitable success of the Democratic party."

Now Moxa, if you really think what you say, you are a fool. If you don't, and you are simply lying with the purpose of cheating the people of Indiana, who have honored you with a seat in the United States Senate, you are a knave. Ask General Meade, Sibley, or Dunn, or any other man you please; nay, put them on their oath, and they will swear that the South is not armed, nor is she arming, nor does she expect to arm, nor is she able to arm, for this or any other purpose.

As to returning the negro to slavery after every one of the late slave States have abolished it in solemn Convention, and the Constitution of the United States has been amended in accordance with it—not only setting the negro free, but making them citizens and voters, and with an army of sixty thousand men that can be mobilised in an hour to enforce it; we say can it be possible that even Moxa, blinded by rage, and stuffed with lies until they stream from him like a cataract, should utter such nonsense. Moxa, we will not call you hard names, but you are small potatoes.

THE DIFFERENCE.—When the Roman reduced the Greek to submission, appreciating the noble character of his adversary, he respected him as the source from whence he drew the germ of his own greatness; and instead of exacting harsh terms, he waved the right of conquest with a magnanimity worthy of his race.

When the North overcame the South, instead of according to her such terms as would have redounded to her own honor and glory, she forgot that the South was the main source from whence our national glory had sprung, and in lieu of leniency, instituted such measures as would have disgraced the civilization of a far less enlightened age.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT FORSYTH.—The Democracy, of Monroe, will have a meeting at Forsyth, Saturday next. A barbecue is to be given, and the colored voters will organize a club.

CROPS IN WILKINSON.—A friend from Tombsboro writes, July 28th: "Crops are poor. Corn will make about two-thirds of a crop. Cotton about one-half to the land planted, which is a much smaller area than last year.

"Politics are rising—Radicals are turning over to the Democracy; and the negroes will vote with us if any pains are taken to conciliate them. Yours, T. C. S.
Macon Telegraph.

☞ Tilton will hold Geo. Wilkes' stakes; but who will hold Tilton?

☞ Cincinnati has been inspecting its milk with startling results.

Voice of a Disfranchised Septagenarian.

Ed. Constitution: Will I be permitted to Vote in November? I was born the 20th of February, 1795, near *Tar river*, N. C.; emigrated to Georgia in 1822; have held office under the broad seals of two of the old *thirteen*—the United and Confederate *States*. I was honestly opposed to *secession* at that time, but the ordinance passed and war came. I volunteered a high private and repaired to the Old Dominion, leaving home the 19th of April, 1861; served every day of my enlistment without promotion or any attempt thereat; obeyed every order from a little *striped* arm corporal up to old Jeff. Davis, and was *honorably* discharged. I have *never repented* the course I took, and under the same circumstances, would *to-day, act precisely* as I did then. I have ever esteemed it an *honor* and a *sterling virtue* to defend and protect the violated *rights* of my people and country. I have ever demeaned myself as a quiet, peaceable citizen performing every duty required of me by law. But now, in my old age, I am *disfranchised* and made to stand off, on election days, like a poor man at a *frolic*, while *bull-thieves* and *hen-lifters* march boldly up to the ballot-box and vote. Why am I thus uncitizenized? I was a Justice of the Peace as far back as 1817, a Judge of the Inferior Court in 1824, a member of the Legislature in 1826, to say nothing of various appointments which I have held at different periods of my life. I was a militia captain in 1812; have been bailiff, tax collector, receiver of tax returns, county surveyor, coroner, notary public, census taker, assessor of the war tax, &c., &c. Don't let me forget to tell you I was made a lawyer in my sixtieth year. Thus you see I have enjoyed a large portion of the confidence of my fellow citizens, but now, alas, I have fallen below the *woolly-headed* voting citizen of the Empire State of the South. I am now rejoicing, thank God, over the defeat of *Judas Iscariot.*
G. GRICE.

From the Sun and Times.]

Reduction of Official Bonds.

Georgia, like the other Southern States, is met in the attempt to organize her State government by a difficulty almost insuperable. Her statute law wisely demands of parties, who are to assume control and management of the lives and property of citizens, that they shall give good and sufficient security for the faithful discharge of the duties of their offices, and for the honest disbursement and safe custody of such public or private monies as may be placed in their hands. Of the heterogenous crew that have been elected to the various State, county and municipal offices, it is safe to say that not one can give the bond required by law. In addition to the want of qualification for the discharge of the duties of the positions to which they have been elected by force and fraud, these people are mostly paupers as to purse, and of no credit whatever. They cannot furnish the security which is a prerequisite of their installation into the fat places for which they have hungered and thirsted. The very few men of means and credit of their political faith, are the very last ones who will be likely to hazzard their possessions and reputation upon an issue which promises nothing but loss, and Democrats surely will not step forward to the relief of embarrassments not of their own making. The carpet-bag Governor, whose administration is doomed to ignominious failure, fully appreciating the situation, advised in his message that official bonds should be reduced in amount. Mr. Bethune, of Talbot county, has embodied the gubernatorial suggestion in a bill, and the Legislature is now called upon to put a lot of ignorant and irresponsible vagabonds into positioos of honor, trust, profit and responsibility, upon bonds which may be considered the equivalents of what is known in law as straw bail. Without this is done, Bullock and his party, to use a forcible though inelegant expression, "is done for." If just and proper security is demanded, such security as is called for by law, the political power and control of the State cannot pass into Radical hands. The Legislature in an outburst of generous enthusiasm, after the defeat of Blodgett, Bullock and Brown, passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we, like men having the interest of our State at heart, do bury all party feeling and prejudice, and go forward to perfect the enactment of such laws as will establish peace, harmony, etc., among all the people of this State."

Legislative reports say it was adopted without a dissenting voice. If the men who voted for it are honest men, and carry at heart the interests of Georgia, if they really desire to pass such laws as will promote her peace and prosperity, they cannot conscientiously pass a law that will turn over the property of the State, and the interests of widows, minors and orphans to a shoal of sharks. There are plenty of men in Georgia capable and honest, and qualified to fill every office in the State, and who can give all the security and more too, than that now required by law. Many of these men are now in official positions where they have been retained for years by reason of their capacity, intelligence and integrity. They can hold over until their successors are elected and qualified. Let the Legislature of Georgia see to it, that they do so hold until their successors *are qualified*, or expunge at once from their journals their virtuous resolve. If men cannot qualify order an election, in which "sharp and quick" shall have no hand, and the people of Georgia will elect such as can do so. By the just, proper and feasible process pointed out by us—the utter and complete destruction of Bullock and his party may be accomplished.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—There are already many assurances of victory for the Democratic and constitutional principles and candidates the approaching November.

First—The Democratic party are united for the first time in ten years, and the accessions to the party from the old line Whigs and Conservative Republicans are marked and influential.

Second—The country is weary of war and conflict in a time of peace. The country prays for rest, and the people for that peace and quiet which never can be obtained so long as the Radical party are in power.

Third—The only sound hope for business-men in the future and for the full restoration of the Union, is in the success of the Democratic nominations. Democratic success means not alone constitutional liberty, equal taxes, and a better state of feeling and business, but it means that confidence in Republican institutions which has not been felt in ten years.

Fourth—The Radicals are divided. They call each other hard names. Have no confidence in each other. Have nominated their candidates on the sole ground of expediency, and have no bond of union but the weak and miserable bond of hostility to the Democratic party.

Finally, the success of the Democratic party means the reduction of the standing army one-half at least, and a saving thereby of fifty millions of dollars per annum. It means, also, reduced taxes—greater economy and a stricter accountability to the people. The more its candidates and platform are studied the more popular they will prove.—*Exchange.*

THE CAMPAIGN IN BUTTS.—We are encouraged by the activity of the Democrats and Conservatives of Butts county, who are efficiently organizing so as to be able to concentrate their strength for Seymour and Blair. The second mass meeting will take place at Indian Spring, on the 20th inst., one of the features of which will be a free barbecue dinner. The Executive Committee of the State has advised that Gen. John B. Gordon, Hon. Robert P. Trippe and Major A. O. Bacon will be present, and that Hon. B. H. Hill will be in attendance, if his health will permit. The several district committees of the county will meet at Jackson on the 17th, to complete their arrangements.—*Forsyth Advertiser.*

LOOKING UP.—We are gratified to learn from the Early County News that lands in that section are rapidly appreciating in value. Three or four plantations in Calhoun county sold recently at prices greatly beyond what the same places would have brought at any time since the Fall of 1866, and for cash, too. It bears of $40,000 cash being offered for one place in the upper portion of Early county, and notes the sale of a farm of 1,800 acres to a Connecticut man, some three months ago.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, (Ind.)]

Sherman's Scheme for Despoiling the Treasury—Radical Desperation and Profligacy.

No disinterested person can read the official report of the proceedings of Congress on the "funding bill" without being convinced that no such scheme as that presented by the Finance Committee of the Senate ought to pass at this session or any other session. While it was before the Senate it was cut all to pieces. Through the efforts of Senator Cameron of this State, Senator Conkling, of New York, and others, several of the worst features were taken out of it, and others that still remained were limited by wholesale restrictions. But throughout the whole of the proceedings in the Senate there was the widest diversity of of opinion. When the bill finally got through, however, there was still enough of it left to enable the favorites of the Treasury to secure the manipulation of nearly the whole of the bonded debt, and to still carry on the scandalous policy of private and secret sales, favored by early information from the Treasury, to enable the operators to drive their business to advantage. There was still enough to enable them to roll up millions of profits, all of which would have to come from the pockets of the people in some shape or other.

In the House the scheme met with similar dissension. Different points in the original scheme—some of which were proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means—were assailed with great force and ability by Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts; Mr. Broomall, of his State; Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee; Mr. Pike, of Maine, and others—all Republicans. It was fully developed in the course of the debate that the original plan would enable a combination of speculators to control the buying and selling of bonds at will, to swell the volume of the currency to $400,000,000, or to reduce it to $300,000,000, whenever it would suit their purposes, to make prices high or low at their pleasure, and, in a word, to make fluctuations and disturbance in business the rule instead of that steadiness and stability that are the life-blood of all business in this country. During the debate, the effort to restore to the bill the "expansion and contraction" that had been thrown out in the Senate was defeated. Through the efforts of Mr. Randall, of this city also, a section was added requiring that hereafter all purchases and sales of United States bonds shall be upon public invitation in the open market. This was the uniform policy of the Government down to the time when the present private and secret policy was adopted, under the influence of those who understand right well the priceless value of the monopoly they enjoy at the expense of the tax payers of the United States. Mr. Randall's amendment is as sound and just as are the views of his Republican colleague above referred to. If enacted into a law, it will go far towards putting a stop to practices that are a crying scandal against the Government, as well as a source of incalculable loss to both Government and people.

After being loaded with various amendments good and bad, the bill got through the Committee of the Whole House on Saturday night, almost totally revolutionized out of its original form. It was expected that a vote would be taken upon it in the House on Monday, but it was not reached. The one thing conspicuous through the whole proceedings was the wide divergence of opinion among the majority as to almost every feature of the bill, and the vehement opposition with which nearly every point was assailed. This of itself should demonstrate that no such scheme should be allowed to pass in any shape. It is certain that the Senate cannot accept the House amendments, and quite as certain that the House cannot agree to the Senate bill, unless one House or the other is flanked out of its position by the convenient device of a conference committee, and here is where the greatest danger lies. These conference committees are the agencies by which more than half of the unwise and mischievous legislation is finally consummated. It is nearly impossible for the most astute member to understand these conference reports when voting upon them, and very freqnently members vote exactly the opposite of what they desire to effect. Now, the crafty operators who are engineering the bill are fully aware of the fact that they may, after all the opposition to their scheme in both the Senate and House succeed in a conference committee in getting through enough of the bill clear of restrictions to enable them to manipulate the debt, and to continue the policy of private and secret purchases and sales. Hence the Senators and members who have resisted the scheme so reluctantly thus far should firmly oppose any conference report that compromses away the sound principles they avowed in the debates. They should adhere to their amendments and insist on their adherence, and let the whole abomination fall.

Now, lest the great body of the people should imagine that there is nothing of interest to them in this "funding" scheme, it should be understood that it is all important to every man and woman that either buys or sells a pound of flour, a yard of muslin, a pair of shoes, a hat, or the tool for the workshop, or any other article. That bill had in it, and may possibly still have put into it, a section that will put into the hands of any combination that chooses to resort to it, the power to change prices at their will, to raise prices on the consumers, and to oppress the producers, to compel business men to sell at ruinous losses, and again to compel others to buy at enormous advances. This is where all people are interested in it, and it ought to be condemned by universal opposition.

"LET US HAVE PEACE."—*Grant and Colfax Soldiers' and Sailors' Clubs.*—A club with this title, in the Ninth Assembly district, met at Armenia Hall, Bank street, last evening, and broke up in confusion. Major Norval presided as duly elected chairman for about five minutes, using his walking stick as a gavel as well as for a token of terror to the unruly spirits who made themselves heard and felt in the early stage of the proceedings. One half wanted Captain Corsa to act as President, which the Captain very obligingly attempted to do, but was sent spinning from the table to the window from a back-handed visitation delivered by the Major. The audience rushed to the table, flourishing sticks, chairs and various other weapons, giving the impression for a moment that nothing short of civil war could be avoided. A great jabbering of beligerent tongues continued for a while, and then the supporters of the second edition for chairman carried the table away in triumph to the other end of the hall. Capt. Corsa took his stand on this piece of furniture, one heel on the Secretary's minutes and the other on his soft felt hat, and, throwing his head back to give volume to his voice, tried the feat of rendering himself heard above the billow of noise. He was heard, hooted by one half, cheered by the other. Two other speakers were similarly treated, and things began to wear such a turbulent look that the sensible fellows slid away down stairs and never returned. In the end there was a general scattering of the inharmonious elements, and the club became literally dissolved.—*New York Herald, 20th.*

THE REVOLUTION IN JAPAN.—The late reports from Japan indicate that the revolution in Japan has been disastrous to the new ideas of progress with which the Tycoon is identified. It now appears that with the advent of the Mikado party to power, reactionary influence ruled the situation. The old obnoxious laws against Christians have been revived. The representatives of the foreign Powers have protested, and the presumption now is that the North will combine under the Tycoon against the South, armed in support of the Mikado. Such a combination is already hinted at. It it does take place, it is only a question of time which will win. The Tycoon has the sympathy of the nations. His own people sooner or later will follow.

☞ The Gaulois, a new Paris paper started by Edmond About, Alexandre Dumas, *fils*, and Henri de Pene, asserts that France will "crumple up" Prussia next September, and proceed to a general election in December.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES

FROM WASHINGTON.

Serious Illness of Thad. Stevens.

Convention of Colored Citizens.

Glorious News from Kentucky.

Alabama Legislature.

WASHINGTON, D C., August 4—Night.—Thaddeus Stevens is seriously ill in this city.

The debt statement which will probably issue to-morrow, will show a slight increase.

Captain H. B. Harrison, of the Navy, has ordered a change of hydrographic officers here.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day, four members—Seward, Schofield, Evarts, and Randall—were absent.

The Express newspapor of this city to-day appears under the ownership of Jonah D. Hoover & Brother.

Rumors relative to changes in the Internal Revenue Commissioners continue.

In response to a second request to accept that office, ex-Gov. Cox, of Ohio, to-day sent a telegram persisting in declining the appointment.

Caleb Cushing resigned the position as one of the Commissioners to codify the United States laws.

A Convention of colored citizens of the border States was held in Baltimore to-day.

Returns from all parts of Kentucky show an immense increase in Democratic majorities and a falling off of radicals. Stevenson's majority will probably reach sixty thousand.

In Louisville Stevenson received eight thousand two hundred and forty-four, and his radical opponent four-hundred and ninety two.

Revenue receipts $746,600.

PORTLAND, ME., August 4.—The International Commercial Convention met here to-day. Over two hundred delegates are present. After organizing it adjourned until this afternoon.

MONTGOMERY, August 4.—The whole day was consumed by the House in a wrangle over the bill allowing access to Railroads and Steamboats without regard to color. The bill passed by a vote of 44 to 32.

The Senate discussed the bill removing political disabilities, but without any decided action.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Cotton without decided change; 900 bales at 30c. Flour, State and Western 10a20c better; Southern firmer; good to choice extra 10 50a17 00. Wheat 3a5c better; No. 1 Chicago Spring 2 06a3 10. Corn active and excited, 3a4c better. Pork firmer; new mess 28 65a29 00. Whisky a shade firmer, 63 in bond. Rice dull at 10a11¼ for Carolina. Turpentine 44¼a45. Rosin 3 90a7 50. Freights lower, Money unchanged; the supply still exceeding the demand. Call loans 3a4. Gold excited and very active, closing at 46¾a 46¾. One million Alaska purchase money will be shipped to-morrow. Exchange dull and inactive at 10. Southern bonds generally firmer. Stocks unsettled. Sub-Treasury receipts, $4,373,000; payments, $8 580,000; balance, $78,421,0 0.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 4.—Cotton dull at 30. Flour active and higher; Howard Street brands nominal; but little in market; City Mills family 13 25 Wheat firm; prime red 2 45a2 50. Corn dull; prime white 1 30. Virginia 6's, old, inscribed, 45¾. bid 45¾.

MOBILE, Aug. 4.—Cotton—nothing done; quotations nominal; receipts 1 bale.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 4.—Cotton dull; middlings at 28; sales 30 bales; receipts 90 bales. Sterling 58a60. New York sight ½ premium. Gold 146¾. Sugar and molasses nominal. Flour unchanged; superfine advanced—8 25, other grades quiet. Corn steady at 92a105. Oats 60c. Hay 22a23. Pork quiet at 30 50. Bacon firmer; shoulders 13½a13¾; clear sides 17¼a17¾. Lard steady, in tierces, 18¾, kegs 20c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 4—afternoon—Consols 94¼a 94¾ for money. Bonds 71¾a71¾. Cotton heavy and prices unchanged. Yarns and fabrics quiet at Manchester. Cotton closed flat; uplands 9¾; Orleans 10¾.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—Bourse dull. Rentes 70f 50c.

FRANKFORT, Aug 4—Bonds 75¼a75¾.

New Advertisements.

G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer.

House and Lot on Calhoun, near Decatur Street.

I WILL sell on the premises, on this WEDNESDAY, at 5 o'clock, P. M.,

A House Containing Six Rooms, and Kitchen with two Rooms,

On a lot fronting 50 feet on the East side of Calhoun street, and running back 200 feet. It is the House formerly occupied by Frank Berry, about 100 yards North of Decatur street.

This is desirable property, very near the centre of the city, and in a good neighborhood.

Titles good. Sale positive. Terms Cash.

G. W. ADAIR,
Real Estate and Insurance Agent,
Office: No 5 Railroad Block,
Opposite National Hotel.
aug5it

CLAYTON & ADAIR,

Commission Merchants,

Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.,

HAVE ON HAND and to arrive, for sale for CASH.

100 bags Cohen's Choice Family Flour,
200 " Extra and Family of other mills.
150 " Fresh Ground Corn Meal,
20,000 pounds Clear Bacon Sides,
2,000 bushels Prime White Corn,
2,500 pounds Sole and Upper Leather,
25 Doz Calf Skins,
50 bales Cotton Yarns, Assorted Numbers,
5 bales Striped Osnaburgs,
25 tons Soluble Pacific Guano,
10 " Mape's Phosphate of Lime,
100 boxes Soap, "Queen of England,"
500 bags Virginia Salt,
Sugar, Coffee, Candles, Soda, Pepper, Spice, Smoking Tobacco, &c., &c.

Also, we are Agents for Wilder's Patent Fire-proof Safe, American Scale Co., and Gutbelt's Improved Patent Steel Brush Cotton Gins.

Send us your orders. Yours truly.
aug5d3m CLAYTON & ADAIR.

Situation Wanted.

BY A WHITE LADY as Housekeeper in a private family or boarding house. Satisfactory reference. Apply at this office, or address
A. B.
aug4d3t* Decatur, Ga.

To be Sold, A Bargain,

A STODART SQUARE PIANO, 6 octave, in good condition. Apply to
CARL F. BARTH,
aug4d3t Whitehall street.

On Consignment and for Sale,

10 Car Loads White Corn,
25 Barrels Choice Flour,
100 Sacks, " "
40,000 Pounds Bacon,
100 Cases and Kegs Prime Leaf Lard,
Wrapping and Printing Paper, Lime, &c.
By OLIVER & WADDAIL,
aug4d3t Commission Merchants,
Cor. Forsyth and Alabama sts., Atlanta, Ga.

Wanted to Rent,

A COMFORTABLE HOUSE of four or five rooms, convenient to the business centre. Rent paid monthly, in advance, if desired. Apply at this office.
aug3-d3w

To Legislators and Others,

WANTING GOOD BOARD in a private family, can be accommodated by early application at this office
aug2-d3t

Good! Good! Good!

I AM the owner of the DRUG STORE, in the old Norcross corner, on Marietta and Peachtree streets. Have on hand a large and well assorted stock of DRUGS AND MEDICINES, will sell as low as any in the market. John B. Daniel and Mat Walker, my clerks, will take great pleasure in filling orders DAY OR NIGHT. Everybody will find them courteous and polite.

I will give the best bargain, by $1,000, to any one wishing to buy as good a DRUG STORE as there is in the South; will trade for City Property, or a good Farm within ten miles of the city.

Call soon. I will, I will, I will give a great bargain. Yes, I will, I will.
july16-d3m B. G. KELLY.

Fears' Column

BACON! BACON

J. W. FEARS,

Provision Broker

MACON, GEORGIA

CORN! CORN

J. W. FEARS,

Provision Broker

MACON, GEORGIA

New Flour-Flour

J. W. FEARS,

Provision Broker

MACON, GEORGIA

WILL EXCHANGE FOR days longer, pound of Bacon—Shoulders and (½) half Clear Ribs for pound of Macon Middling Cotton Cotton continues to decline as it will soon require the (2) two Cotton for (1) one of Bacon.

BACON IS FIRM

AND

WILL BE HIGHER

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS

AND

Hold your Cotton

J. W. FEARS,

Provision Broker

MACON, GEORGIA

The Daily Constitution.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 2,600!

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, AUGUST 5, 1868.

THE CITY.

OUR AGENTS.

A. A. OMBERG, News Dealer, is our authorized Agent at Rome, Ga.

T. A. E. EVANS, Albany News, is our agent at Albany, Ga.

Traveling Agents for the Constitution.

The following gentlemen are authorized to solicit business and receive money for THE CONSTITUTION: Mr. DAVID A. WALKER, Mr. JOHN T. HALL, of Atlanta. Mr. HENRY J. NEVILLE, of Macon.

CLAYTON & ADAIR.—Special attention is directed to the advertisement of this first class house. It will be seen that they have an immense stock of Bacon, Flour, Meal, Leather, Calf-skins, and Groceries generally. They rank with our best most reliable and liberal merchants, and never fail to give satisfaction.

FELL DEAD.—A young man whose name we did not learn, fell dead upon Peachtree street yesterday afternoon.

DEATH OF GEN. W. P. HOWARD.—Our community was painfully startled, yesterday afternoon, by a telegraphic announcement of the sudden death, at Athens, Ala., of our esteemed friend and townsman Gen. W. P. Howard. We have no particulars except that he died suddenly and that his remains will arrive here on Thursday next for interment.

We understand the Masonic Fraternity will perform the last sad rites usual on the death of a Brother.

SUDDEN DEATH.—We are pained to announce the sudden death yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, of G. Larendon, Esq., one of our most highly esteemed citizens. Mr. L. was in his usual state of health, save a very slight indisposition of one or two days' duration, but not of sufficient importance to interrupt his daily business routine. At the time of his unexpected death, he was seated in a chair at home, surrounded by his family, and in an unusually happy flow of spirits. His head fell forward, a few spasmodic gasps, a slight tremor, and his spirit winged its flight to the great beyond. Mr. Larendon was in his sixty-fifth year, and was formerly a native of Charleston. Aside from his own immediate family, he leaves a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his loss. Peace to his ashes, and may Heaven rest his soul.

SEE G. W. ADAIR'S advertisement of a House and lot on Calhoun street, to be sold at 5 o'clock this evening.

BASE BALL.—The Gate City Base Ball Club accepted a challenge from the Dixie Base Ball Club, and left on the train yesterday evening for Athens, where they have a match game this morning.

They looked bright and gay in their brilliant uniforms. We hope they will return in as high spirits as they left—triumphant as they have hitherto been in every match in every city in which they have played. The Club is represented this time by Capt. John C. Gregg, Messrs. Biggers, Sparks, Clayton, Magill, Johnson, Cassin, Powell, Tett, and Collier.

ATTENTION, THIRD WARD!—There will be a meeting of the Democrats and Conservatives of the Third Ward, at the Fair Ground, on Thursday evening, 6th inst., at 8 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of organizing a Seymour and Blair Club, for said Ward. A full attendance is requested.

THE public are notified that there will be a free concert at the Bell-Johnson Hall on Thursday evening next—given by the Fair Ground school—Miss Sallie Thomas in charge. It is hoped that every one who can, will be present, and see how much good the school has done.

We were present at the other exhibition, and were delighted with the songs, speeches and acts of the scholars.

The school is a charitable institution carried on by private contributtons.

CHURCH FAIR.—A Fair will be held in the Hall over the Post Office, on the evenings of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, of this week, for the purpose of raising funds for the completion of the *African Methodist Church* in this city. Their minister, Rev. Wesley J. Gaines, will direct it. Our colored friends deserve assistance and encouragement in their laudable undertaking. They are endeavoring to help themselves, and we are gratified to learn that a lively interest is felt by our citizens in their success. There are many useful and deserving members of this communion.

We trust the Fair will be largely attended, and that it may be a pecuniary success.

Admission, twenty-five cents.

POST OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., Aug. 4, 1868.—The following letters are held for postage in this Office, and will be sent to the Dead Letter Office if not prepaid before the 10th of August:

J. A. Anderson, Atlanta, Ga.
Miss Alma E. Buckhead, Chapel Hill, Texas.
B. D. Brantley, Blackshear, Ga.
Milton Cooper, P. M., Wetumpka, Ala.
H. Willis McCandless, Bowling Green, Ky.
Wm. Mitchell, Social Circle, Ga.
Rev. W. G. Day, Atlanta, Ga.
M. W. Holland, Cartersville, Ga.
Messrs. Hill & Ketcham, New York.
David Laney, Macon, Ga.
Thos. Lane, Guyanootte, Va.
Penny Lewis, Norfolk, Va.
R. Philips, Cartersville, Ga.
Messrs. Calhoun, Robbins & Co., New York.
G. H. Rousseau, Greenville, Ala.

J. C. DANIEL, Mailing Clerk.

MISTAKEN.—We publish in another column a letter from Greene county, signed "Conservatives," in which our correspondents show that they have entirely misconstrued Mr. Hill's speech.

We assure these Bullock "Conservatives" that not only Mr. Hill, but the entire Democracy and the friends of constitutional liberty everywhere will not only permit them to co-operate with the Democratic party but will hail them with outstretched arms and welcome them back to the true fold.

We know that there are hundreds and thousands of men in Georgia who, led away by the siren song of "Relief" piped so loud and long by Brown, Bullock & Co., strayed for a while from their old associates and seemingly aligned themselves with the Radicals. We know that these men never accepted or approved Bullock and Brown's theory of negro supremacy or equality, but, bound down by the burden of their immense indebtedness, they sought "relief" for their wives and little ones, without properly considering the full effect of such a course, not only on themselves but upon their families. Toward these Mr. Hill entertains no other feelings but those of profound sympathy and deep regret that they should, even in a moment of weakness, abandon the "faith of the fathers," and seemingly align themselves with the Bullock and Brown Radicals.

We repeat that all men, of whatever past political affiliations, are earnestly invited by the great Democratic party of the country to fall into line under the banner of Seymour and Blair and make a long, strong and vigorous effort to redeem the country from the incubus of Radical misrule.—*Chronicle and Sentinel.*

THE WHEAT CROP.—An agricultural firm in Chicago have received statements from over five hundred of their agents in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Missouri, showing but one section that does not promise a much more bountiful harvest than ever before, viz: a few counties west of Marshalltown, Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad.

☞ It is said that a miser's chest is alwys heir tight as long as he lives.

Local and Business Notices.

IF you Want FRESH STICK CANDIES, go to G. W. JACK'S. He is selling at 20c per pound by box. Other candies in proportion.
aug 2-d1w

G. W. JACK has determined to sell STICK CANDIES at 20c per pound by the box, of his own manufacture.
aug 2-d1w

STICK CANDY at G. W. JACK'S at 20c per pound, in quantities from 25 pounds upwards.
aug 2-d1w

EVERYBODY go to G. W. JACK'S and buy CANDY at 20c, instead of going to New York or Baltimore,
aug 2-d1w

[Foym the New York World]

The Real Issue.

"Few words are best," wrote Sir Philip Sidney to a certain Edward Molineux, Secretary of his father, the Lord Deputy, whom he had reason to suspect of falsehood and base conduct; "few words are best; * * * I will thrust my dagger into you." We do not propose to thrust a dagger into the Radical slanders of the Democratic nominee for the Presidency. Other times bring other manners. It is apparently just as fashionable now as was in the times of Sir Philip for partizans to "play the knave." But it has ceased to correct them by thrusting daggers into them. We may permit the editors of the Post, the Tribune, and the Times, therefore, to drag out a few more years in the practice of prevarication and slander. But "few words" are still best in dealing with them; and we therefore make haste to utter these few words on a theme which they probably misunderstand, and which they certainly misrepresent.

It is not the World which insists that "Gov. Seymour put down The New York riot of 1863," nor is it the World which avers "that but for Gov. Seymour's timely and energetic measures of help, Lee would have beaten Meade at Gettysburg." These points are made not by The World, but by history. Mayor Opdyke, of New York, testifies to the first; President Lincoln and President Lincoln's War Secretary, Mr Stanton, testify to the second. To question either of them is to fly in the face of history, and to challenge the veracity of Opdyke, Lincoln, and Stanton. We have other matters to attend to besides proving that two and two make four.

That Governor Seymour did his duty, and more than his duty, as the Executive of the Empire State during the great rebellion, no honest man, no man worth wasting shot and powder upon, will ever so much as pretend to question. Our concern just now is to make candid and inquiring persons understand that the reason why the Radical journals would be glad to induce the Democracy to waste their time upon questions which are no questions at all, is simply this, that they go in fear of the actual issues of the hour upon which this coming Presidential battle is to be fought out. Their nomination of Grant is itself a confession of their terror on this point. The question which the country is to decide in November next, is not how the Union came to be victorious in arms, but how the Union has failed to be consolidated in peace. The civil war, in which General Grant won his high rank in the army, a rank which, as Charles Sumner, citing the ancient Roman practice, declares, ought to forever preclude him from demanding high civil rewards from his countrymen, was brought to an end three years and more ago. The choice of the country between the Presidential candidates now presented for its suffrages and the platforms on which those candidates are to stand, must be determined, not by any reference to the ancient history of the now ended civil war, but by full and minute examination of the modern history of reconstruction since the war. If all that is claimed for General Grant as a general in the war were conceded, it would still be plain that he has put himself since the war into the hands of the radical faction to whom we owe it that three years of peace have cost us nearly as much as four years of war, that the prospects of the country are to-day not better, but worse than they were when Lee laid down his arms at Appomattox Court House in April, 1865. We assail the Radical party because it has thrown away our victories, demoralized our success, and blasted our hopes, which three years ago were so glorious and so green. We protest against the election of General Grant to the Presidency, just as the people of Great Britain protested against the premiership of the Duke of Wellington when the victor of Waterloo threatened to become the instrument of domestic discord and despotism. The Radicals claim that General Grant is a fit person to be trusted with the helm of civil power in 1868, because he received the sword of Lee in surrender some years ago, is only relatively more absurd than their other claim, that Schuyler Colfax ought to be made Vice President because his grandfather belonged to the body-guard of General Washington.

We live in an age in which great events succeed each other too rapidly for practical men to worship tradition or be ruled by recollections. The distress, exhaustation, and disgust of the nation to-day are not to be appeased by singing songs over the events of 1865. Everybody is glad to remember that Governor Seymour saved Pennsylvania from invasion in 1863, and that General Grant forced Buckner to surrender Fort Donelson in 1862. But Pennsylvania having been saved and Fort Donelson taken, the country has now to protect itself from the Congressional usurpation, folly, and extravagance represented by the nomination of General Grant at Chicago. And it therefore prefers to accept the auguries of reform, economy, and constitutional good faith offered to it by the nomination of Horatio Seymour at New York.

WHAT THE RADICALS COST US.—In the years 1851–61, covering two Democratic administrations, the twenty-eight millions of human beings who, according to Commissioner Wells, then dwelt in peace and prosperity within these really United States, found it perfectly easy to get themselves well governed at a cost per head to each man, woman, and child of them all of no more than two dollars six cents and five mills a year. The interest on the then existing national debt was also paid by an outlay per head of no more than ten cents a year. In the year 1866–67, being the first great jubilee over the omnipotence of Congress and the Radical Reconstruction, the thirty-five millions of human beings then dwelling in trouble and discord within these not yet reunited States, found it a sore and trying business to get themselves somehow governed at a cost per head of five dollars and sixty-eight cents nine mills, while the interest on the national debt then existing was paid only by an outlay per head of four dollars and three cents a year. Put these figures and those together, and we have the following result:

Yearly cost of Democratic Law per head of American people $2.16 5-10.

Yearly cost of Radical License $9.71 9-10.

If these Radicals were pretty to look at, or pleasant to listen to, or even good to eat, it might be a little more reasonable perchance than it just now is, to ask as to pay nearly five times as much for the privilege of fattening them as we used to pay for the privilege of minding our own business.—*World.*

☞ The St. Louis correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, thus describes the Democartic candidate for the Vice Presidency: "Frank P. Blair, jr., is now forty-seven years old, is about five feet seven in hight, and weighs about 150 pounds. He has a small and rather an intellectual head, covered by light auburn hair. His complexion is sandy, and his mustache a magnificent sorrel. He is rather free and easy in his manners, makes acquaintance easy, and is popular with his associates. His voice is peculiar, and was described upon one occasion as the 'Anglo African.' It is simply the usual Southern twang. As to his personal habits, his friends can best describe them. Gen. Blair is a married man, and the father of seven or eight children. His wife was formerly Miss Alexander, of Kentucky, and is much beloved by all who know her. His son Andrew is now a naval cadet at Annapolis, Maryland, and is a promising youth. The family residence is a plain, substantial brick dwelling on Washington Avenue, near Twelfth street. He is cousin to B. Gratz Brown, on the Radical side, and to the famous rebel horseman, Joe. Shelby, on the other side."

Pocket vs. Patriotism.

The European bondholders hold United States bonds to the amount of $750,000,000. It is well known that the aristocrats of Europe desired the downfall of our republican form of government during the late war, and that they have never been friendly to the United States as a nation. Our example in former years caused discontent and hatred of monarchial government among the working classes in Europe, and for that reason the aristocracy of the old world hated us bitterly, and rejoiced at our misfortune when the rebellion shook our nation from centre to circumference.

Such being the case, it is plain to all that the moneyed aristocracy of Europe, in purchasing our bonds, did so as a mere matter of speculation. Throughout the war their agents watched the varying tide of battle, and bought and sold our securities with a view to their own profit only. When it became apparent that the Southern people, who had been secretly encouraged to rebel by these same European capitalists, could not much longer sustain the struggle without European intervention, the foreign speculators in our blood and misery turned coldly from them, and their spies and agents became suddenly patriotic and intensely "loyal." With a part—only a part—of the millions of dollars they had amassed by gold gambling, by cotton speculations, by blockade running, and by selling thousands of useless arms to such blockheads as John C. Freemont and other so-called Generals, they purchased large amounts of United States bonds, and fastening themselves upon the arteries of our country's wealth, they drained the life-blood of our nation until, totally exhausted, the American Republic became powerless in their hands.

For years they have received six per cent interest, in gold, upon these bonds, which were purchased by them when greenbacks were worth but forty cents on the dollar. They have received, during the last four years, a sum sufficient to have paid both the principal and interest of the bonds several times over. If they continue to receive their interest of six per cent in gold, as at present, they will in sixteen years, time receive, in gold, a sum as large as the principal of the entire debt. They purchased bonds at forty cents—they demand payment at the rate of one hundred and forty.

It is a remarkable instance of the regard of our conntrymen for their "national honor," so-called, that they have not declared the nation bankrupt, and refused to pay a debt for which the bondholders have already received more than a full equivalent. That they will, if pressed too hard, resort to this expedient at last, is certain.

The question now is: how shall repudiation be avoided? Any sensible man knows that under present circumstances the principal of the debt cannot be paid in gold, because the debt is constantly increasing, and it is a strain upon the tax-payers, and a clog upon the industrial pursuits of the country, to pay even the interest in gold.

The answer is plain—pay the bonds in greenbacks, and let the greenbacks take the place of the National bank notes for general circulation. The National banking system is, at best, but a swindle and an imposition upon our nation, Let these banks be abolished entirely, or the time will soon come when their notes will be worthless. Even now there is no security for depositors in a National bank, while nearly all other banks are taxed out of existence.

The statement that the bondholders loaned their money to save the govern meet—that it was a patriotic sacrifice on their part—is a falsehood! The bondholders purchased bonds as a speculation, because they were a paying investment. If they were moved by patriotism, why are they not willing to receive their pay in greenbacks, and thus save the government many millions of dollars yearly? Can their tools of the Black Republican press answer?

The Democratic doctrine of paying the bonds in greenbacks, is a fair and honest mode of settling the question whether the bonds shall be paid in full, or repudiated entirely within a few years. It would be well for those who are jealous of the "national honor" to remember that the "national honor" is pledged to the payment in full of the greenback notes, as well as for the payment of the bonds, and a pledge which is good enough for the American people should be good enough for the European bondholders also.

"Pocket, not patriotism," induced the bondholders to purchase the bonds, and unless they are more moderate in their demands, the people may choose to make "pocket, not patriotism," their guide in the payment of the national debt. Let the gold leeches be warned in time, and let every man who wishes to avoid sudden repudiation and financial disaster to our nation, assist in electing the Democratic candidates, who are pledged to favor the payment of the bonds in greenbacks, "the lawful money of the United States!"—*Reading (Pa.) Eagle.*

☞ Can't the Ouachita Telegraph write a biography? "There's a man in our town" who wants his Louisiana history written.

L. B. DAVIS,
Hartford Live Stock Insurance Co.
L. B. DAVIS,
Notary Public, Atlanta, Georgia,
L. B. DAVIS,
Insurance Agent, Atlanta, Georgia.
mar13—d1y

Special Notices.

☞ FUNERAL NOTICE.—THE friends and acquaintances of MR. and MRS. G. LARENDON are invited to attend the funeral of the former from his late residence on Hunter street this afternoon at FIVE O'CLOCK. The funeral ceremonies will be celebrated by Rev. Chas. W. Thomas, of St. Philip's Church.
aug5d1t

☞ GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY, for the benefit of the Masonic Orphans' Home. Combination Class No. 420.—The following were the drawn numbers August 4th, 1868:
62-64-12-56-46-2-14-11-70-72-58-75-53-6
aug 4d1t HOWARD & CO., Managers.

☞ 98TH SEMI-ANNUAL EXPOSE July 1, 1868. Ætna Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn. CAPITAL, $300,000,000. Assets, market value, $5,052,880.19. Liabilities, $500,103.55. Net, $4,552,776 64. Total losses paid in 49 years, $23,500,000.00!
W. P. PATTILLO, Agent,
July25d1m Railroad Block.

☞ FLOUR! FLOUR!—KEEP IT BEfore the people that we are making the best grade of FLOUR from both Red and White Wheat, in any quantity to suit purchasers.
July16-d1m W. G. PETERS & CO.

☞ THE KENNESAW FLOUR DEPOT of Cook & Cheek, keep constantly on hand FLOUR, BRAN and SHIPSTUFF. All brands of Flour warranted. Come and examine for yourself, at Schofield's Building, Whitehall street, Atlanta Ga.
J. H. KETNER,
July21d1m Agent.

☞ BOARD.—A LARGE AND ELEGANTLY Furnished Front Room, on the First Floor, with board in a private Family, and in the most desirable part of the city, can be had for a man and his wife or for two gentlemen. Apply soon at THIS OFFICE.
July 19 d

THE UNION RESTORED!

POLITICAL DISABILITIES REMOVED!

NOW, if you want your PHYSICAL INFIRMITIES removed, call on

SWANSON & BOYKIN,

DRUGGISTS,

WHITEHALL : : : : : : : : : : : STREET,

And Get a Bottle of

DR. LAWRENCE'S ROSADALIS,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

Which is the PANACEA for All Diseases Arising from an Impure State of the Blood.

We have also in store everything to be found in a

FIRST-CLASS DRUG HOUSE,

SUCH AS,

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW-GLASS, PUTTY,

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

All The Popular Patent Medicines,

PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, &C.

PRESCRIPTIONS FILLED at all hours, day and night, by a competent Pharmaceutist.
aug4

PREPARE YOUR GROUNDS FOR

TURNIPS!

20 TONS REED'S PHOSPHATE,

40 TONS PATAPSCO GUANO.

THESE MANURES are exactly suited for Turnip patches and Gardens.

For sale by

LANGSTON, CRANE & HAMMOCK.

Bacon, Lard, Flour.

Canvassed Hams,

Clear Sides,

Shoulders,

Lard in Barrels,

Lard in Kegs,

Flour in Sacks,

Flour in Half-sacks.

For sale by

LANGSTON, CRANE & HAMMOCK.
aug4

DAVIS' HALL!

LESSEE AND MANAGER, JOHN TEMPLETON

THE GREAT RESORT!

Only Company in the South!

Best and Most Select Performances!

COOLEST PLACE IN THE CITY!

CHEAPEST ADMISSION KNOWN!

Large and Enthusiastic Audiences!

GRAND PLAYS EVERY NIGHT!

☞ Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents. Children 25 cents. Galleries 25 cents.
aug1-d1w.

SOUTHERN

Masonic Female College!

THE FALL TERM OF 1868 BEGINS AUGUST 15th.

FACULTY.

GUSTAVUS J ORR, A. M., President and Professor of Mathematics, Criticism and English Literature.
REV. W. D. ATKINSON, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages, Moral Philosophy, and Evidences of Christianity.
SYLVESTER A. HOUGH, M. D., Professor of Natural Science.
WILLIAM FISHER, Professor of Music.
MRS. VIRGINIA C. CONYERS, Instructress in Preparatory Department.

Expenses for the Fall Term.

Tuition, Literary and Scientific Department	$25 00
Incidental Expenses	2 00
Tuition—Department of Music	20 00
Use of Instruments	4 00
Tuition in Preparatory Department	12 00

Board, including washing, fuel and lights will be furnished in good families at $17 to $20 per month. The liberality of the Grand Lodge has enabled us to present an able and experienced corps of Instructors at a cost to our patrons far less than the same, or even inferior advantages, can be procured elsewhere. All the proceeds of tuition, over a certain limited amount, will be appropriated to the payment of the Board of Indigent Pupils, daughters of living and deceased Masons. The daughters of all indigent Masons will be taught free of tuition in the Literary Department.

All communications in reference to the College must be addressed to the President at Covington, Georgia.

DAVID E. BUTLER, P. G. M.,
July31d6w. Chairman Executive Committee.

RANDALL'S

PRINTING INKS,

Marietta, - - - - Georgia.

I AM now prepared to fill all orders for NEWS and BOOK INKS at NEW YORK PRICES.

News Ink, per pound	27 Cents.
News Ink, fine, per pound	30 Cents.
Book Ink, per pound	40 Cents.
Book Ink, fine, per pound	50 Cents.
Book Ink, extra fine, per pound	75 Cents.
Book Ink, super-fine, per pound	$1.00.

Address, B. A. RANDALL,
July15-d1m Marietta, Ga

For Sale.

A LOT of One Acre—fine site for building. An excellent pair of Horses, kind and gentle. A fine gray mare; kind in harness and No. 1 under the saddle. Also, a nice dining room Side Board (of walnut.)
G. T. ANDERSON,
July 30 d1w. at Georgia Railroad.

A CARD.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having bought out Messrs. R. A. Crawford & Co., have this day formed a Copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the business at the old stand, under the name and style of P. H. SNOOK & CO.
P H. SNOOK.
WM. A. S. RONDEAU.
Atlanta, Ga., August 1, 1868. aug2-d3t

WM. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.,

GROCERS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OLD STAND, DECATUR ST.,

ATLANTA, GA.,

KEEP constantly in store a large stock of Povisions and Groceries. We most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock by buyers, before making their purchases. We make cash purchases, therefore, get goods on the best terms, and are content with very small profits.

We are now receiving A WELL ASSORTED STOCK of Choice Family Groceries, embracing Coffee, of all grades, Sugars, Teas, Spices, Peppers, Cheese, Fish, Tobacco, Cigars, and all other articles to be found in a First Class Grocery House.
W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

WHITE WINE VINEGAR, Pure Cider Vinegar, and Maderia Wine for cooking purposes.
W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

THE PURE POPLAR LOG WHISKY, as originally introduced by us, a good supply constantly on hand and sold *only* by us, unless purchased from us. W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

LIME, LIME, Sole Agents for Rogers' Bird's Eye Lime, the best Lime for ALL purposes brought to this market. A good supply, fresh from Kiln, constantly on hand. W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

BACON, BACON. We have now in store and on sale 75,000 lbs. Bacon—Sides, Shoulders and Hams. LARD—Best Leaf—Tierces, Kegs and Caddies. W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.
July 22d, 1868. d3m

JEWELRY!

ER LAWSHE,

WHITEHALL STREET.

HAVING fitted up my New Establishment on Whitehall steet in the most elegant manner, I am now stocking it with one of the most extensive and beautiful lots of

JEWELRY,

WATCHES,

CLOCKS, &C.,

Ever seen in Georgia. Enjoying, as I do, special trade relations with a house in New York, I shall henceforth be enabled to sell goods in my line

At New York Prices.

And I shall at all times keep on hand as pleasing an assortment of THE BEAUTIFUL AND ELEGANT in Jewelry, as can be found in any establishment this side of New York. I shall also keep constantly on hand a full supply of genuine

Silver Table Ware!

Fancy Articles for the Toilet, Spectacles, Silver and Gold Thimbles, and a host of pretty things too numerous to mention. My

REPAIRING DEPARTMENT,

As heretofore, will receive my personal attention, and with the assistance of none but the most Competent Workmen, I shall, at all times, be prepared to repair Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, in the very best style of the art of mechanism. Call and see me.
ER LAWSHE,
july22d2w Whitehall Street.

JAMES H. ANDERSON. LOUIS F. ANDERSON

J. H. ANDERSON & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GENERAL PRODUCE

AND

Commission Merchants,

THIRD STREET,

Adjoining Hardeman & Sparks' Warehouse

MACON GA.

June16-d3m

MUSIC LESSONS.

MRS. M. W. VILLIPIGUE,

LATELY of Macon, Ga., will commence giving Music Lessons, on Monday next, at Mr. Chisholm's on Walton street.
TERMS—$10 00 per month. July19-d

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

Atlanta Market Report.

ATLANTA, August 4, 1868.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—		
Clear Sides	$ 19	@
Clear Ribbed Sides	18¼	@ 18¾
Plain Hams	17	@ 18
Canvassed Hams	21	@ 23
Shoulders	14½	@ 15
LARD—		
In Barrels		@ 20
In Kegs and Cans	21½	@ 22
BEESWAX—		
Common	34	@ 36
Choice Yellow	38	@ 40
BROOMS—		
Per dozen	2.75	@ 5.50
CORN MEAL—		
Country per bushel	1.25	@
FLOUR—		
Superfine, per sack of 100 lbs	4.75	@ 5.25
Extra do do	5.50	@ 5.75
Extra Family do do	6.00	@ 6 25
Fancy do do	6.50	@ 7.00
GRAIN—		
Corn, White, per bushel		@ 1.25
Mixed or Yellow	1.25	@
Barley	2.25	@ 2.50
Rye		@
Oats	65	@ 70
Wheat, White	2 00	@ 2.10
Red	1.80	@ 2,00
HAY—		
Clover per 100 lbs		@ 1.50
Timothy	1 40	@ 1.50
SALT—		
Virginia		@ 2.75
Liverpool		@ 3.00
IRON—		
City Mills Bar		@ 5½
Pittsburg bar		@ 6
Sheet Iron	10	@ 12
Nail Rod	10	@ 14
COTTON CARDS—		
Per dozen	7.50	@ 8 50
NAILS—		
4s to 60s		@ 6.75
3s common		@ 7.75
3s fine		@10 00
SACKS—		
2 Bushel Burlaps	16½	@ 17
2 Bushel wheat sacks	19	@ 25
COTTON GOODS—		
Threads	2.00	@ 2.10
Osnaburgs	18	@ 21
4 4 Sheetings		17
⅞ Shirtings		14
¾ Shirtings		12
Drills		17½
Stripes		20
LEATHER—		
White oak sole, per lb		@ 40
Hemlock, sole, per lb	26	@ 30
French calf skins per dozen	40 00	@75.00
Amercan calf skins per dozen	36 00	@40.00
Upper leather per dozen	40.00	@45 00
Harness leather per lb	40	@ 50
MOLASSES—		
Cuba per gallon	55	@ 60
New Orleans	85	@ 95
Syrup per gallon	90	@ 1.25
SUGAR—		
Crushed and Granulated per lb	19½	@ 20
Clarified per lb	17	@ 18½
New Orleans	14	@ 17
Demerara	16½	@ 17
CANDLES—		
Sperm	45	@ 50
Adamantine	20	@ 21
Tallow		@ 15
GUN POWDER—		
Sporting in kegs of 25 lbs		@ 8 50
Blasting in kegs of 25 lbs	6.25	@ 6.75
RICE—		
Rogoon		
Carolina	13½	@ 14
SOAP—		
Bar	8	@ 15
MACKEREL—		
No. 1 per barrel		@26 00
No. 2 per barrel		@20 00
No. 3 per barrel		@17.00
No. 1 in half barrels		@13.00
No. 2 in half barrels		@11.00
No. 3 in half barrels		@ 9.50
No. 1 in kitts		@ 4.00
No. 2 in kitts		@ 3 50
No. 3 in kitts		@ 3.25
STARCH—		
Per lb	10	@ 12
FERTILIZERS—		
Peruvian Guano		@90.00
Reid's Phosphate		@50.00
Patapsco Guano		@75.00
LIME—		
Georgia per 5 bushel barrel		@ 2.50
Alabama per 5 bushel barrel		@ 3.00
TOBACCO—		
Low Grades	40	@ 50
Medium	60	@ 20
Good medium	75	@ 80
Fine	85	@ 1 00
Choice	1.10	@ 1.50

Financial.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK.—Buying at par; selling at ⅛ premium.

GOLD.—Buying at 42 cents; selling at 44 cents.

SILVER.—Buying at 32 cents; selling at 37 cents.

GOLD BULLION.—Buying at $1 25 per pennyweight.

GOLD DUST.—Buying at $1.20@1.25 per pennyweight.

Uncurrent Moneys and Securities.

GEORGIA BANK NOTES.

Ga. R. R. & B. Co.	a98	Merch'ts & Plant.	5a.
C. R. R. & B. Co.	98a	Farmers & Mechan	9a.
Marine Bank Ga	98a	Bank of Commerc.	4a.
Bank Middle Ga.	98a	Bank of Columbus.	5a.
Bank of Athens	a55	Manufact. Macon	15a.
Bank of Fulton	a40	Union Bank	5a.
Bank of Savannah	a53	Mechanics	1a.
Bank of Augusta	a79	Planters' Bank	a17
City B'k Augusta	a40	Augusta Sav. B'nk	16a.
Bank State Ga	a20	Northwestern B'k.	1a.
Bank Empire State	a18	Timber Cutters B'k	1a.

SOUTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES.

Bank of So. Ca	a8	B'k State S. C. old	a10
Union Bank	a80	Bk State S. C. new	1a.
Peoples' Bank	a45	Exchange Bank	a7
Bank of Newberry	a27	So. W. R. R., old	a28
Bank Charleston	a24	So. W. R. R., new	a25
Planters' & Mech	a18	State Bank	a2
B'k of Hamburg	a12	Merchants Bank	a7
Bank of Camden	a24	City Chas'n notes	90a
Bank of Chester	a 8	Planters', Fairfield	a4
B'k of Georgetown	a10	Car. Treas. Notes	75

ALABAMA BANK NOTES.

Bank of Mobile	95	Bank of Montgomery,	95
Bank of Selma	20	Eastern Bank	50
Central Bank	2	Northern Bank	25
Commercial Bank	5	Southern Bank	95

BONDS AND STOCKS.

Pensacola and Georgia Railroad Bonds	38@ 40
Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Bonds	70@ 75
M. & W. Pt. Bonds, 1st mortgage	80@ 85
M. & W Pt. Bonds, income	60@ 65
M. & W. Pt Bonds, Stock	18@ 20
Macon & Western Railroad Stock	100@110
Macon & Augusta, endorsed	80@ 85
Macon & Augusta, not endorsed	70@ 75
Macon & Augusta Stock	25@ 30
Muscogee Railroad Bonds	75@ 77
Muscogee Railroad Stock	50@ 54
Columbia, S. C. Bonds	50@ 55
Georgia 6 per cent	82@ 84
Georgia 7 per cent	93@ 95
Georgia Coupons	85@ 90
North Carolina 6 per cent	71@ 73
North Carolina Coupons	68@ 70
Tennessee 6 per cent	70@ 72
Tennessee Coupons	70@ 75
South Carolina Bonds, old	60@ 63
South Carolina Bonds, new	53@ 55
S. C. Railroad Bonds, 6 per cent	68@ 70
S. C. Railroad Bonds, 7 per cent	73@ 75
Memphis & Charleston Railroad Bonds	80@ 85
Georgia Railroad Bonds	100@104
Georgia Railroad Stock	84@ 86
Central Railroad Bonds	100@104
Central Railroad Stock	125@130
South Western Railroad Bonds	100@103
Southwestern Railroad Stock	105@110
Atlanta & LaGrange Railroad Stock	95 100
Augusta Bonds	70@ 75
Atlanta Bonds, 8 per cent	80@ 84
Macon Bonds	75@ 77
Columbus Bonds	70@ 75
Savannah Bonds	70@ 80
Fulton County Bonds	75@ 80
City Checks, Atlanta	85 90
County Checks, Fulton	75@ 82
United States 5 20 Bonds	109@112
United States 7.30 Bonds	108@109
United States 10 40 Bonds	104@106
Atlanta National Bank Stock	100@110
Revenue Stamps	95 100
Land Warrants	70@ 80

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

Just Received at

CHAMBERLIN & BOYNTON'S.

JAPANESE CLOTH,
GRENADINES,
LENOES,
ELEGANT MUSLINS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, &c.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW

CALICOES,
BLEACHED MUSLINS,
BROWN DOMESTICS,

And a large lot of

CASSIMERES AND LINEN

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Our stock of

CARPETS.
MATTINGS.
OIL CLOTHS,
DRUGGETS,
MATTS,
CRUMB-CLOTHS,
CORNICES,
CURTAINS. AND
WINDOW SHADES

Is complete and is worthy the attention of CLOSE CASH BUYERS.

Examine our Indestructable HOOP SKIRT.

All goods sold strictly for Cash and at Lowest Possible Prices.

☞ We show goods without charge.

July2 CHAMBERLIN & BOYNTON.

OLIVER & WADDAIL,

Commission Merchants,

(Corner Alabama and Forsyth streets,)

ATLANTA ....GEORGIA,

HAVE on consignment and for sale
20,000 lbs Clear Bacon Sides.
10,000 lbs Bacon Shoulders.
10,000 lbs Plain Bacon Hams.
40 barrels and kegs Leaf Lard.
500 Sacks White Tennessee Corn,
Howard Kiln Lime.

Agents for Marietta Paper Mills. Keeps constantly on hand Printing and Wrapping Paper of different size. jel6-d3m

Geo. L. Anderson & Co.,

GROCERS,

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Mitchell street, near Whitehall.

ATLANTA........................GEORGIA.

IN STORE:

20 HHDS. CLEAR SIDES,
10 hhds. Shoulders,
10 barrels Molasses,
10 sacks Coffee,
15 barrels Sugar,
12 barrels Lard,
20 kegs Lard.

Mackerel, Rice, Vinegar, Starch, Candles, Soap, Crockery Ware, Shoes, &c., &c., for sale cheap for cash, or exchanged for Wheat at a fair price.
G. L. ANDERSON & CO.

WANTED.

2,000 BUSHELS CHOICE WHEAT, by the 25th instant, for which a fair price will be paid.
G. L. ANDERSON & CO.
Atlanta, Ga., June 16, 1868—d3m

J. M. & J. C. ALEXANDER,

DEALERS IN

Dutch Bolting Cloths, Mill Findings

HARDWARE, IRON, NAILS,

Carriage Material, Agricultural and Mining Implements & Supplies,

HOES, CHAINS, SCYTHE BLADES AND CRADLES,

Tools for all Trades,

Metals, Belting, Hollow Ware, &c.

WHITEHALL STREET........ATLANTA, GA.
mar27—d1y

Jordan, Howard & Harralson,

TOBACCO

Commission Merchants,

Whitehall Street,

ATLANTA,......................GEORGIA,

Keep constantly on hand all grades of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Cigars, &c. June 20-3m

AMERICAN HOTEL,

ALABAMA STREET,

ATLANTA,........................GEORGIA.

WHITE & WHITLOCK,

PROPRIETORS.

W. D. WILEY, Clerk.

Having re-leased and renovated the entire House, we are prepared to entertain guests in a most satisfactory manner. Charges fair and moderate. Our efforts will be to please.

Baggage carried to the Depot free of charge.
june16-d3m

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

SASSEEN, YORK & JOURDAN,

PROPRIETORS.

Within 100 yards of the General Passenger Depot.

Corner Alabama and Prior Streets,

E. R. SASSEEN, B. W. YORK, R. T. JOURDAN. } *ATLANTA, GA.*

J. W. F. BRYSON, R. T. JOURDAN, Clerks.
June16–dtf

E. E. BROWN. W. F. BROWN.

BROWN'S HOTEL,

(Opposite Depot)

MACON, GA.

THIS long and well known Hotel, with its unequal led system, still presents itself to the traveling public.

The House was opened on the 1st of January, 1856, and took at once a prominent position among the "first class" Hotels of the country. It has never been closed since, but it has been steadily increasing in prosperity, till it acknowledges no successful rival in the business in the State.

Recent improvements and refurnishing of the House, which is still in the hands of the Proprietors, have left nothing to be desired by those who love their ease and enjoy the comforts and luxuries of life. The Hotel is admirably situated for the convenience of the travelling public, being situated opposite the Passenger Depot, and but a few steps from the same. It has a retinue of well trained servants in every department, and the Proprietors will spare no pains or expense to sustain the established reputation of the Hotel. Special attention paid to the wants of lady guests, who may sojourn at the House, and none shall go away dissatisfied, if an earnest endeavor to please will secure a liberal share of the public patronage. jel6-dtf

SCREVEN HOUSE,

SAVANNAH........................GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH, GA., March 19, 1868.

THE above HOTEL, of modern construction with all the conveniences of the best Northern Hotels, has recently changed hands, and is now conducted by

T. S. NICKERSON,

Of the PLANTERS' HOTEL, Augusta; NATIONAL HOTEL, Atlanta, and NICKERSON HOUSE, Columbia, S C

The furniture throughout is of the most elegant description, the rooms scrupulously clean and well ventilated, and the attendance is equaled by none in the South.

Travelers stopping at the above Hotel will find the comforts and conveniences of their own homes.

The proprietor pledges himself that every delicacy afforded either by Northern or Southern markets, will be constantly supplied to his table.
june16-d3m

KENNESAW HOUSE,

Marietta, - - - - - Georgia.

A NEW AND FIRST CLASS HOTEL, newly and elegantly furnished, containg over fifty rooms, especially arranged and adopted for families. For comfort and convenience, the Kennesaw will compare favorably with any house in the South.

Passengers on the evening trains on the Western and Atlantic Railroad from Atlanta, take supper at this house. The table is furnished with the best the market affords, and ample time afforded for the enjoyment of a hearty meal.
FLETCHER, FREYER & CO.
June16 3m Proprietors.

COMPOUND

EXTRACT OF STILLINGIA,

Is the Great Blood Purifier. A clear, smooth skin and beautiful complexion following the use of this article, and it is warranted a Certain Cure for all Skin Diseases, Ulcers, Chronic Rheumatism, Mercurial and Syphilitic Diseases, in all stages, and all chronic diseases originating from an impure state of the blood.

It quickly removes virus from the constitution and quickly restores the patient to perfect health and purity.

For sale by REDWINE & FOX,
Atlanta, Ga.

Prepared in the laboratory of
J. S. PEMBERTON & Co., Chemists,
jul2d3m Columbus, Ga.

Important Notice!

A Beautiful, rich, glossy head of hair is to be secured by the use of the celebrated CATALYTIC HAIR RESTORER. For restoring, preserving and changing the hair to its natural color, the Catalytic is unsurpassed. A few applications cures all diseases of the scalp. Try it and be convinced.

For sale by REDWINE & FOX,
jul2d3m Atlanta, Ga.

The Daily Constitution.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 2,600!

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, AUGUST 4, 1868.

☞ The following is the bill proposed to lend the aid of the State to the Air-Line Railroad:

An Act to Loan the Credit of the State to the Georgia Air-Line Railroad Company.

Whereas, The Georgia Air-Line Railroad—a Road chartered by the Legislature of the State of Georgia to be built from the city of Atlanta, to the South Carolina State Line, in the direction of Anderson C. H., in said State: and whereas, the State of South Carolina has chartered a railroad company to effect the extension and continuous construction of said railroad through that State; and whereas, The building of said Georgia Air-Line Railroad will be of incalculable benefit to the State of Georgia, by developing the resources of a large and valuable portion of the State hitherto unprovided with railroad advantages, with its proposed eastward connections, will open an important and necessary link in a great through Trunk Line between the North and South, and the Atlantic and Pacific States:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That from and after the passage of this act, whenever the Georgia Air-Line Railroad Company shall have completed and fully equipped twenty continuous miles of road, at either or both ends of its line, it shall be the duty of the Governor of the State, and he is hereby required, for and in behalf of the State, to indorse the guaranty of the State on the first mortgage bonds of said Railroad Company, to the extent of twelve thousand dollars ($12,000) per mile for that portion thus finished, completed and equipped; and when a second section of twenty miles is completed and equipped, it shall be the duty of the Governor, and he is hereby required to indorse the like guaranty on the said first mortgage bonds of the said Railroad Company, upon the presentation of said bonds by said Company, to the extent of twelve thousand dollars ($12,000) per mile for the second section of twenty miles; and this rate and extent of indorsement shall be continued upon the same conditions, for each subsequent section of twenty miles until said Railroad is completed; it being the true intent and meaning of this act that the State shall indorse the first mortgage bonds of said Railroad Company to the extent of twelve thousand dollars ($12,000) per mile for each mile of said Company's line within this State, whenever said Railroad Company shall prepare and execute said first mortgage bonds, and shall make request for such indorsement of guaranty thereof as aforesaid.

Sec. 2 Be it further enacted, That if the last section of said Railroad shall be less than twenty miles, the endorsement shall be at the said rate of twelve thousand dollars ($12,000) per mile.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That before any such indorsement shall be made, the Governor shall be satisfied that so much of the Road as the said indorsement shall be applied for, is really finished and in complete running order, and that said Road is free from all mortgages, or other legal incumbrances, which may in any manner endanger the security of the State; and upon the further condition and express understanding that any indorsement of said bonds as aforesaid, when made, shall not only subject all property of every kind within this State, which may be purchased with said bonds, to the obligation of said first mortgage lien, until all principal and interest due on the Bonds so indorsed shall be paid, but the said indorsement shall be and is hereby understood to operate as a prior lien or mortgage on all of the property of the Company to be inforced as hereinafter provided for.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That in the event any bond or bonds indorsed by the State as provided in the first Section of this Act, or the interest that may accrue and become due thereon, shall not be paid by said Railroad Company at maturity, or when due, it shall be the duty of the Governor, upon information of such default, by any holder of said bond or bonds, to seize and take possession of all the property of said Railroad Company, and apply the earnings of said Road to the extinguishment of said unpaid bond, bonds, or coupons, and may, at his discretion, upon continued default in such payment by said Company for a period of six months, sell the said Road and its equipments, and other property belonging to said Company, or any portion thereof, in such manner and at such time as in his judgment may best subserve the interest of all concerned.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That said Company shall not sell or dispose of the bonds thus indorsed as aforesaid, for more than ten (10) per cent. discount; and the indorsement by the State of the bonds of the Company shall not exceed one million of dollars ($1,000,000,) until an amount of capital stock equal to the additional indorsement shall be *bona fide* subscribed and paid into said Company.

Sec. 6. Repeal conflicting laws.

LETTER BY CARLYLE.—Some eighteen years ago, a youth, of an aspiring turn of mind, but afflicted with an unfortunate impecuniosity which held him to the drudgery of school teaching for a livelihood, wrote to Carlyle in a querulous and despondent spirit. The sage of Chelsea replied with a letter of good advice. Time rolled on, and, a few weeks since, the individual in question appeared very discreditably in the courts of justice, an object of peculiar interest to the many victims whom he had defrauded. The affair has brought to light the following characteristic letter:

CHELSEA, November 17, 1850.

"Apparently, you are a young man of unusual, perhaps extreme, sensibility, and placed, at present, in the unfortunate position of having nothing to do. Vague reverie, chaotic meditation, the fruitless effort to sound the unfathomable, is the natural result for you. Such a form of character indicates the probability of superior capabilities to work in this world; but is also, unless guided toward work, the inevitable prophecy of much suffering, disappointment, and failure in your course of life.

Understand always the end of man is an action, not a thought. Endeavor incessantly, with all the strength that is in you, to ascertain what—there where you are, there as you are—you can do in this world; and upon that bend your whole faculties; regarding all reveries, feelings, singular thoughts, moods, etc., as worth nothing whatever, except as they bear on that, and will help you toward that. Your thoughts, moods, etc., will thus, in part, legitimate themselves, and become fruitful possessions for you; in part fall away as illegitimate, and die out of the way, and your goal will become clearer to you every step you courageously advance it. No man ever understood this universe; each man *may* understand what good and manful work it lies with him to accomplish there.

"Cheer up, there's gear to win you never saw."

So says the old song; and I can say no more to you.

Yours, with many good wishes,

T. CARLYLE."

HOMESTEAD DECISION.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office, in reply to inquiries, states that homestead entries can only be made upon surveyed lands after the return to the proper District Land Office of the official plot of the survey. Also, that the right of a settler under a homestead entry attaches only at and from the date of the entry. Settlers upon unsurveyed land, desiring to secure their improvements, made prior to the return of the surveys, may obtain priority of right as against subsequent claims, under the provisions of the pre-emption laws, and filing declaratory statements therefor, before the expiration of three months after the date of the return of surveys to the District office.

☞ Greeley says the Republican party "is not accustomed to be bullied into swindling."—*New Orleans Times.*

Oh, no! they are already in.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Baltimore Gazette. Conservatism in the Georgia and South Carolina Legislatures—Consternation of the Radicals—The Reconstructed Legislatures not to be Trusted—A Radical Speech at the Capital—What a Radical Peace Means.

WASHINGTON, July 30, 1868.

The conservative action of the South Carolina and Georgia Legislatures, as exhibited in their recent elections, has produced the greatest consternation among the Radicals here. The State election in Mississippi had destroyed Radical confidence in the masses of the negroes, and they had planned a scheme by which even the negroes were not to be allowed to vote at the Presidential election. The Legislatures, however, elected, as they were, without regard to the popular will, were not suspected of "disloyalty;" but now the greatest consternation prevails at the Radical headquarters here, and it is charged that even the Legislatures have become demoralized and are not to be trusted. The election of two Conservative Senators by the Legislature of Georgia—both of whom will immediately take the stump for Seymour and Blair—is enough to startle the Jacobins. Their hold on power is relaxing; the ground on which they stand is rapidly giving way, and they had better be careful of themselves. The Legislature of South Carolina has likewise shown its utter hostility to extreme measures by electing Conservative men. The carpet-baggers and their Radical allies had better "stand from under."

While the Radical party says "let us have peace," their actions mean revolution, civil war. "Let us have peace," said General Grant. A Radical speaker thus endorses the peaceful policy:

"Gentlemen—I propose to settle the negroes in some portion of the United States where they may have their own government and their own law." [A voice—"South Carolina." Other voices: "That's the doctrine," "That's the place, &c."] "That man said right," continued the Radical speaker, "and I would like to live long enough to see every white man in South Carolina now in hell and the negroes inhabiting their territory. [Loud applause.]

"I bid you God speed in clearing out the sympathizers with treason in the District of Columbia. [Applause.] It would not wound my feelings any day to find the dead bodies of rebel sympathizers pierced with bullet holes in every street and alley of Washington. [Applause by the Peace party.) Yes, I would regret this, for I would not like to witness all this waste of powder and lead. I would rather have them hung and the ropes saved. Let them dangle until their stinking bodies rot and fall to the ground piece by piece."

"Let us have peace," said General Grant. The above extract is copied literally from a speech made by one of his party in this city. That is the kind of peace the Radicals have in store for the country. Will the people accept a peace so graphically described by the speaker and so loudly applauded by his peace-loving hearers. By all means "let us have peace." E.

Breadstuffs.

From the Louisville Democrat, July 29.]

The grain market is still unsettled. Dealers and farmers are wide apart in their views in regard to the price of wheat. Millers are buying for immediate use at figures above what they would pay for future delivery. Farmers in Kentucky seem determined not to yield to the overwhelming logic of events, and persistently ignore the fact that the wheat harvest is abundant, and that prices must recede. There is also a munificent yield of rye, barley and oats, and with this we have the most cheering accounts of the growing corn. A San Francisco market review of a late date says:

"It is estimated that the breadth of land sown to wheat the present season exceeds that of last year by an area of 25 per cent., the increase in the yield being set down at as much more—making a total increase of the entire product of this year over last equivalent to 50 per cent. If this calculation be correct, and we see no reason to doubt it, the incoming wheat crop will fall little, if any, short of 17,000,000 bushels. With the certainty of such prolific yield, it becomes evident that we shall have a very large quantity of the grain to spare, suggesting the inquiry where are we likely to find markets for its disposal, at prices that will prove remunerative to the farmer."

It is evident that prices of breadstuffs are to rule low, and buyers in this market, who have had the very best of opportunities for forming correct opinions, inform us that they will not purchase wheat at prices which the farmers now demand. It should be understood that prosperity does not come of high prices, particularly of food. With cheap food, the producing class may possibly sustain the infamous burden of taxation which has been imposed by the grinding despotism with which the country is now cursed; and more than this, an era of business prosperity may be inaugurated. The Chicago Times says:

"The crops are merciful enough in themselves, but they are still more merciful in their influences. A good yield will prove more beneficial than the best financial plans; but it will do more. It will enable the people calmly and thoughtfully to canvass the political situation of the nation. There will not be the fanaticism and desperation ready to side with plausible deceptions or to tolerate political clap-trap. Peace will follow plenty. There will be an irresistible opposition to despotism, wrong and corruption. The disposition and aim of prosperity will not be to confine it to one portion of the country, but extend it to all portions, and particularly those that have suffered most. The splendid harvest of this year will do more than all else to obliterate the effects of the late war, to banish military prestige, and to secure a return to the justice, the peace, and the prosperity of the Democratic Government."

The flour market is steady, with an improved local demand. Dealers, however, anticipate lower quotations at an early day—as soon as the wheat begins to move to market.

ELECTION OF GAITERS.—The Southern carpet-baggers and scalawags at Washington, in making their proposition that the present Radical Legislatures in the Southern States should choose the Presidential Electors, attempted to justify it by the assertion that such is the custom in South Carolina. Such *was* the custom in South Carolina, but it was a custom that the Radicals frequently denounced as anti-republican and contrary to the democratic principles upon which the Government was established. The late Radical State Convention in South Carolina was more firmly resolved to make a change in this respect than in any other of the laws or customs of the State; and it effectually provided against its continuance by a constitutional requirement that hereafter the Presidential Electors *must be chosen by the people*, and by making an amendment of the Constitution so difficult a matter as to render any future change in this respect almost impossible. So it is now impracticable, in the very State whose past example is cited to justify this outrage, to elect the Presidential Electors by the Legislature. However other Southern States with Radical Legislatures may dispose of this question, South Carolina must now choose the Electors by a vote of the people. The practice of South Carolina in this respect was also abhorrent to the public sentiment of the other States of the Union, and her new Constitutional provision against its continuance makes her example a strong point against and not in favor of that mode of selecting Presidential Electors.—*Columbus Enquirer.*

☞ At the last session of the Thirty-ninth Congress $23,387,971 were appropriated for the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868. At the recent session of the Fortieth Congress the sum of $14,775,140 06 was appropriated to cover the deficiencies in that branch of the service for the above period. They have also appropriated $33,806,213 for that purpose for the present year, and will come in with another deficiency at the next session.—*World.*

FORWARD, MARCH!

Excelsus! Excelsior! Excelsissimus!

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, &c.

PRESCRIPTIONS COMPOUNDED With Skill, Accuracy, —AND— DISPATCH, AND *Satisfaction* GUARANTEED!

Rare Toilet Articles, French Perfumery, Pomades, Soaps, Combs,

Patent Medicines, Concentrated Flavoring Extracts.

Pure Linseed Oil, Boiled and Raw, Fresh From the Crushers, By the Gallon or Barrel.

Iron Requires no Grinding and Less Oil in Mixing Than any Other Metallic Paint.



Sole Agents for the Celebrated "Richmond Metalic Paint," Warranted the Best Mineral Paint in the Market; Contains 75½ Per Cent.

Pure Train, Tanners' & Machine Oils, by Gallon or Barrel.

All the above Articles, in *Quality* the *Best*, in Quantity *Abundant*. Prices *Low for Cash*.

WILLSON & CRANE, Druggists and Chemists,

July21-d Under National Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

"THE LIVE DRUG STORE!"

—PURE—

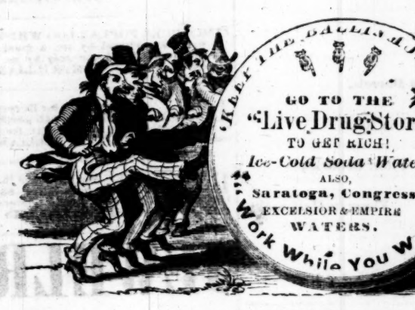
DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS!

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE MARKET

OFFERED

LOW FOR CASH!

☞ Prescriptions Carefully Put Up at All Hours. ☜



☞ Examine Our Stock Before Buying Elsewhere. ☜

IN STORE:

"Spears'" Great "Preserving Fluid,"

Preserves all kinds of

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, JELLIES, WINES, CIDER, ETC., WITHOUT SUGAR. EXPENSIVE SEALING, OR "AIR-TIGHT" CANS.

One Bottle Preserves 128 pounds of Fruit, or 48 gallons of Wine or Cider. Try it.

REDWINE & FOX,

July 8, 1868. Corner Whitehall and Alabama streets, Atlanta, Ga.

PHŒNIX PLANING MILL,

NEAR MEDICAL COLLEGE,

Atlanta - - - - - Georgia.

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS,

Made to order and warranted to give satisfaction.

FURNITURE,

MADE ON SHORT NOTICE,

At New York Prices.

Turning and Scroll Sawing

DONE TO ORDER.

Lumber Dressed,

AND

TONGUED AND GROOVED,

AND

Lumber For Sale.

☞ Particular attention paid to shipping.

LANDSBERG & HARRIS, Proprietors.

feb17—c Atlanta, Ga.

T. G. RUST. T. H. JOHNSON. B. B. LOCKETT.

RUST, JOHNSON & CO.,

Cotton Factors,

WAREHOUSE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

OFFICE DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

☞ Collections attended to and Remittances promptly made.

ALBANY, GEORGIA.

june16-d6m

L. H. BRADFIELD,

Wholesale Dealer in

Drugs, Paints, Oils, Chemicals,

WINDOW GLASS

Patent Medicines, &c.,

Whitehall street, between Alabama and Hunter,

Sign of Mortar,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

June 16-d3m

BUSINESS TICKETS.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD,
OFFICE MASTER OF TRANSPORTATION,
Atlanta, Ga., June 4th, 1868.

BUSINESS TICKETS entitling the holder to ride ONE THOUSAND MILES on the Western and Atlantic Railroad can be procured for Thirty Dollars on application to

W. R. WEBSTER,
June4-d3m General Ticket Agent

To Flour Dealers.

WE are now running the City Mills and are prepared to furnish the BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR, at the very lowest market rates. Can, also, furnish BRAN in any quantity.

July10-d1m W. G. PETERS & CO.

NOTHING

WILL BE LEFT

UNDONE

WHICH untiring energy and plenty of means can do, to keep the subscriber's store the best place to buy

BOOTS & SHOES,

LEATHER

AND

SHOE FINDINGS,

—AT—

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. Quick sales, small profits, increasing business, are mackneyed terms, but they exactly express the condition of things in Rawson's building, corner Whitehall and Hunter streets.

Just Received for Retail:

Ladies' Fine Serge Silk Gore GAITERS,
Ladies' Fine Serge Crescent BALMORALS,
Men's Fine Calf CONGRESS GAITERS,
Men's Fine Calf BALMORALS,
Men's Fine Calf JERSEY TIES,
Men's Fine Calf OXFORD TIES,
Men's Fine Calf Stitched BOOTS.

For Wholesale:

Ladies', Gents', Misses', Youths' and Children's Shoes of all kinds and qualities. Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather, Harness Leather, Calf Skins, &c.

I. T. BANKS,
July 10 Rawson's Building,
Cor. Whitehall and Hunter sts.

COX & HILL,

Wholesale dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

LIQUORS,

SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c.

Peachtree street,

June 16—d3m ATLANTA, GA.

Great Reduction

—IN—

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

PHILLIPS & FLANDERS,

WHITEHALL STREET.....ATLANTA, GA.,

HAVE on hand and are receiving weekly a good assortment of DRY GOODS of every variety which they offer to sell at REASONABLE PRICES. Persons will do well to examine their stock before making their purchases.

july8—d3m

E. E. EARNEST,

No. 2 Empire Building,

Whitehall street.....Atlanta, Ga.,

DEALER IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

Silver and Silver-Plated Ware, &c.

KEEPS constantly on hand a good stock of everything that is kept in a first class Jewelry Store.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted to give satisfaction. july8-d3m

ATLANTA CLASSICAL COLLEGE,

For Young Ladies.

J. T. MONTGOMERY, A. M., President and Professor Natural Sciences.

Rev. T. P. MONTGOMERY, A. M., Chaplain and Professor Moral and Intellectual Science.

W. R. JONES, A. M., Professor Mathematics.

W. P. HOWARD, A. M., Professor and Principal Music Department.

Mrs. SARAH B. AUSTIN, Teacher of Ancient and Modern Languages.

Miss SUE OWINGS, Teacher of Preparatory School.

Miss HENRIETTA E. ROCKWELL, Teacher of Instrumental Music.

Mrs. REBECCA WELCH, Teacher of Vocal Music and Gymnastic Exercises.

Mrs. CAROLINE E. GOODMAN, School of Design.

THE Summer and Fall Term will begin on Monday, June 22, and continue twenty consecutive weeks. No pupil will be received for a less time than ten weeks or one quarter.

Tuition in College Course, embracing the Languages and Vocal Music, per quarter, invariably in advance.....$18.00

Instrumental Music and use of Instrument, per quarter, invariably in advance..... 18.00

School of Design, each branch..... 7.50

The Board of Instruction is now full, and the College Curriculum complete. The School of Design embraces every variety of Pencilling, Drawing, Designing, Painting, Embroidery, Wax-work, &c., for which an appropriate room has been fitted up.

The Gymnasium embraces every variety of physical exercise and amusement suited to young ladies and girls, the object being to develope and strengthen the physical organization and at the same time to cultivate in the pupil an easy and graceful motion. The principal exercises and amusements are Calisthenics, Dumb-Bells, Croquet, Ten Pins, Graces, Battledoor, &c., &c. A spacious hall has been arranged and furnished for these exercises. A small fee will be expected from each pupil to keep up the instruments.

It will be seen that the above organization embraces the entire scope of female education adopted in Europe or America. Will sensible and reflecting men appreciate and encourage the enterprise, so that Atlanta may be able to boast of the first American school, with all the advantages of Oriental Universities?

We will see. June 1—dtf

UNIVERSAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

A GOOD MAN Leaveth an INHERITANCE PROV. XIII.27.

OF NEW YORK.

Office No. 69, Liberty Street.

The Original Joint Stock Life Insurance Co. in the U. States.

The Business of this Company is exclusively confined to the Insurance of First Class, healthy lives.

THE DISTINCTIVE FEATURE

Of the STOCK system of Life Insurance, as opposed to the Mutual, is a low rate of premium, for stated sum insured, which is IMMEDIATE, SECURED, and CERTAIN, in lieu of a high rate of premium and promised dividend, which is Distant, Contingent and Uncertain—this so-called dividend being merely a return of a portion of the excessive, and unnecessary premium charged in the first instance.

☞ The premiums charged by the "UNIVERSAL" are nearly one-third lower than those charged by the majority of Mutual Companies.

The "UNIVERSAL" desires to call the particular attention of Agents and others to the new "Return Premium Table," which has been prepared by the Actuary of the Company. It will be noticed that these Rates average less than the ordinary rates charged by Mutuals. The inducements offered by this Table are equal to a reversionary dividend of one hundred per cent of all premiums paid.

RATES TO SECURE $1,000 AT DEATH, WITH A RETURN OF ALL PREMIUMS PAID.

AGE.	Ordinary Life Rate	Ten Payments Rate.	AGE.	Ordinary Life Rate.	Ten Payments Rate.
25	$21.49	$37.48	45	$ 53.48	$ 79.18
30	25.50	43.10	50	74.57	104.27
35	31.34	51.04	55	108.27	142.26
40	40.07	62.44	60	163.25	201.01

EXAMPLE.—A man aged 30 insures his life for $1,000, and pays $43 10 per annum on the 10 payment plan, and dies after having paid five annual payments, or $215 50, his policy will be good for $1,215.50

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

William Walker, President; Alexander W. Bradford, Counsellor at Law; Henry M. Alexander, Randolph, Alexander & Green; Samuel D. Babcock, Babcock, Bros. & Co.; William G. Lambert, Geo. C. Richardson & Co; Henry A. Smythe, Collector Port of New York; Martin Bates, Martin Bates, Jr., & Co; James M. Holsted President American Fire Insurance Co.; George S. Coe, President American Exchange Bank; Henry Day, Lord, Day & Lord, Counsellors at Law; William V. Brady, Ex-Mayor city of New York; Robt L. Kennedy, 99, 5th Avenue; Sheppard Homans, Actuary Mutual Life Insurance Co.; George T. Hope, President Continental Fire Insurance Co.; Thomas M Markoe, M. D., 4, East seventh street; Samuel W. Torrey 32, Exchange Place; John T. Metcalfe, M D. 34, East Fourteenth street; Henry A. Hurlbut, late President Second National Bank; Cornelius R. Agnew, M. D., 394, Fifth Avenue; John Wadsworth New York city; George A. Peters, M. D., 20 West Twenty-ninth street; William T. Bladgett, William Tilden & Nephew; J. C. Goodrich, Brooklyn; Henry J. Furber, Vice President.

OFFICERS:

WILLIAM WALKER, President. HENRY J. FURBER, Vice Pres't. JOHN H. BEWLEY, Sec'y
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary. EDWARD W. LAMBERT, M. D. Medical Examiner.

This Company having established a "SOUTHERN BRANCH OFFICE" in this city for the transaction of its business in the Southern States, parties wishing Agencies will please address the undersigned. Office Alabama street, next door East of Atlanta National Bank.

June16—d1aw3m J. W. SHACKLEFORD, Manager, Southern Department.

1868.

Summer Arrangement.

—:o:—

GREAT WESTERN PASSENGER ROUTE

TO THE NORTH AND EAS

—VIA—

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI

—OR—

INDIANAPOLIS

—:o:—

Passengers by this Route have choice of

Twenty-five Different Routes to

NEW YORK

Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers holding tickets by this route to New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, can visit Washington without extra charge.

—:o:—

☞ Fare Same as via Knoxville or Augusta.

—:o:—

TRAINS LEAVE ATLANTA

Daily at 8:15 a. m. and 7 p. m.,

After arrival of all Southern Trains, and make close connections to above named cities.

—:o:—

☞ Check Baggage to Louisville, and it will be re-checked to destination on Trains of Louisville and Nashville Railroad before arrival at Louisville.

—:o:—

Magnificent Sleeping Cars

ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.

—:o:—

AMPLE TIME FOR MEALS & GOOD HOTELS.

—:o:—

ASK FOR TICKETS

VIA LOUISVILLE.

—:o:—

☞ Tickets by this Route for sale at

General Ticket Office, Atlanta.

JOHN B. PECK,
may5—d3m Master of Transportation,
W. & A. R. R.

ROOFING! ROOFING!!

STILLS, BRANDY STILLS.

Hunnicutt & Bellingrath,

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters,

Copper Smiths, Workers in Sheet Iron, Copper, Zinc and Tin.

Dealers in

PUMPS,
HYDRAULIC RAMS,
RUBBER HOSE,
WATER CLOSETS,
DRAIN PIPES.

Iron, Lead and Block Tin, Pipe for Steam, Gas, and Water.

Steam Fittings, Whistles, Gauges, Globe and Connecting Cocks, Oil Cups, etc.

Sheet Iron, Copper, Lead, Zinc and Tin Plate Gass Fixtures.

Chandelier Pendants, Brackets, etc.

☞ Parties wanting Roofing in Tin or Sheet Iron, will do well to confer with us before letting your work.

All work guaranteed.

Thankful for past favors and beg a continuance of the same.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH,
Corner Alabama and Loyd Streets,
junel6-d3m Atlanta, Ga.

DAILY PASSENGER LINE

BETWEEN

Atlanta and New York,

Philadelphia, Washington,

AND OTHER

EASTERN CITIES

VIA

Western and Atlantic,

—AND—

Virginia & Tennessee Railways.

—:o:—

ALL RAIL ROUTE!

—:o:—

Time Table, May 1st, 1868.

NORTH.

Leave Atlanta	7.00 P M
Leave Dalton	2.30 A M
Leave Knoxville	11.17 A M
Leave Bristol	7.18 P M
Leave Lynchburg	9.00 A M
Leave Washington	1.00 P M
Leave Baltimore	8.55 P M
Leave Philadelphia	1.22 A M
Arrive at New York	5.20 A M

SOUTH.

Leave New York	7.30 P M
Leave Philadelphia	11.00 P M
Leave Baltimore	3.50 A M
Leave Washington	6.30 A M
Leave Lynchburg	5.25 P M
Leave Bristol	7.10 A M
Leave Knoxville	3.56 P M
Leave Dalton	9.48 P M
Arrive at Atlanta	4.45 A M

—:o:—

Time between Atlanta and New York, 57 hours.

—:o:—

☞ The GREAT MAIL between Atlanta and New York is carried exclusively by this Line.

—:o:—

Sleeping Coaches on all Night Trains

—:o:—

THROUGH TICKETS

GOOD UNTIL USED,

—AND—

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH

TO ALL IMPORTANT POINTS.

JOHN B. PECK,
may5—d3m Master of Transportation,
W. & A. R. R.

J. E. GULLATT,

Iron and Brass Founder, Etc.,

All kinds of Iron and Brass Castings executed with dispatch

BUILD AND REPAIR ENGINES AND BOILERS, SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS,

Fit up Steam and Water Piping.

Shop on Railroad Street, opposite Georgia Railroad Machine Shop, Atlanta, Ga.

june19-d3m

Chicago Ale Depot.

M. E. KENNY has constantly on hand a full supply of the celebrated LILL'S CHICAGO ALE, and is prepared to supply dealers in any quantity. He is also dealer in

BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKIES and SEGARS,

Sample Rooms, No. 14 Alabama street, next door to the United States Hotel. apr1—dly

WESTERN & ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

ON and after May 12th, 1868, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.

LEAVE ATLANTA.

8.15 A. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) Passenger.—Arrive at Chattanooga 4.45 P. M., connecting with trains for Nashville and Chattanooga, Nashville, Louisville and the West, via Louisville; also with trains for New York and other Eastern cities, via Lynchburg and Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Charleston Railroad for Philadelphia, New Orleans, &c.

4.15 P. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) Accommodation.—Arrive at Kingston 5.55 P. M., Cartersville 6.43 P. M., Kingston 7.19 P. M., Dalton 12.32 A. M.

7.00 P. M. DAILY GREAT NORTHERN Express.—Arrive at DALTON 1.50 A. M., connecting with trains for Knoxville, Lynchburg, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. Arrive at CHATTANOOGA at 4, A. M., connecting with trains for Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad for Nashville, Louisville and the West, for New York and other Eastern cities, via Louisville; also with trains for Philadelphia and Charleston Railroad for Philadelphia, St. Louis and the West.

COMING SOUTH

ARRIVE AT ATLANTA.

3.45 A. M. DAILY GREAT SOUTHERN Express.—Leaving CHATTANOOGA at 11.30 P. M., connecting with trains of Nashville and Chattanooga and Memphis and Charleston Railroads, and Dalton at 3.07 A. M., connecting with trains of the Air-Line Railroad.

11.00 A. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) Accommodation.—Leave Dalton 8.00 A. M., Kingston 5.32 A. M., Cartersville 6.18 A. M., arriving at Kingston at 9.27 A. M.

1.10 P. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) Passenger.—Leave Chattanooga at 8.00 A. M., connecting with trains for Nashville and Chattanooga, and Memphis and Charleston Railroads.

Pullman's Patent Sleeping Cars ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.

JOHN E. PEIXOTTO,
may11—d Master of Transportation.

FAINS & PARROTT,

Wholesale Grocers

AGENTS

ROSWELL COTTON MILLS
TREDEGAR NAIL WORKS.

J. O. EARNESTS' FLOURING MILLS.

No. 7 Peachtree street,

ATLANTA .....GEORGIA.

Have in Store and offer to the Trade the following articles at

Bottom Prices for Cash:

40 CAR LOADS CHOICE WHITE CORN.
800 sacks J. O. Earnest's celebrated Family and Extra Family Flour,
300 sacks R. F. Earnest's Extra and Family Flour—very fine,
150 sacks A. Bowman's Extra Family Flour, very fine,
150 sacks Brabson's and Washington Mills Extra and Family Flour,
150 sacks Watanoo Mills Flour,
150 sacks Nathaniel Hogan's Choice Family Flour—none better,
200 sacks Fresh Ground Corn Meal,
20 barrels Florida and Southwest Cane Syrup—a beautiful and excellent article,
25 barrels Choice New Orleans Molasses,
25 barrels Baltimore Golden Syrup,
50 barrels Portland Molasses—cheap,
50 bags Fair Rio Coffee,
25 bags Good Rio Coffee,
50 bags Prime Rio Coffee,
25 bags Choice Rio Coffee,
10 bags Laguyra Coffee,
20 barrels Baltimore Extra C Sugar,
10 barrels Baltimore A Sugar,
5 barrels Baltimore B Sugar,
5 barrels Baltimore Crushed Sugar,
5 barrels Yellow C Sugar,
50 barrels Bright Havana Sugar,
50 barrels Fair Havana sugar,
7 tierces Prime Carolina Rice,
80 boxes Star Candles,
50 boxes Starch,
10 boxes Soap—common and fine,
500 kegs Nails—all sizes,
10 cases Sardines,
5 cases Cove Oysters,
5,000 pounds Tennessee Bacon Hams,
25 gross Par or Matches,
200 dozen Mason's Blacking,
50 boxes Soda, each, Spanish Flint Soda,
500 pounds Mustard,
2,000 pounds Copperas,
25 dozen Brooms,
30 pounds Lorillard Maccoboy Snuff,
20 nests Market baskets,
30 pounds Ground Pepper,
300 pounds Alspice,
300 pounds Race ginger,
200 sacks Virginia Salt,

Besides many other articles usually found in a Grocery House. Call and examine our stock before making your purchases.

FAINS & PARROTT,
apr10— No. 7 Cherokee Block, Peachtree street.

HERRING & LEYDEN,

CLOTHING HOUSE,

Comprising all Branches of the business represented in the

Custom and Ready Made Departments of

Men's, Boy's and Children's

CLOTHING.

STAR SHIRTS!

With FURNISHING GOODS of every description at LOWER PRICES for READY CASH ONLY than ever sold in this market

HERRING & LEYDEN,
Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

ROCK ISLAND

Manufacturing Company.

FINE all-wool SPRING CASSIMERES, &c., &c., on consignment, for sale VERY LOW to Wholesale buyers. Merchants are invited to call and see Styles and Prices.

HERRING & LEYDEN, Agents,
Whitehall street,
Atlanta, Ga.

DOMESTICS

At Wholesale Only.

4-4 SHEETING,
7-8 SHIRTING,
3-4 SHIRTING,
7-8 DRILLS,
OSNABURGS,
STRIPES,
YARNS,
BURLAPS.

For sale at FACTORY PRICES, by
HERRING & LEYDEN, Agents,
Whitehall street,
mar29—¶ Atlanta, Ga.

ATTENTION!

Cotton Planters and Shippers

WOOLFOLK, WALKER & CO.

MACON, GEORGIA.

SUCCESSORS to WOOLFOLK & ANDERSON at the Harris & Ross Warehouse, would respectfully call the attention of their many friends and cotton shippers generally to the fact that they have formed a copartnership under the above style, for the transaction of a Warehouse and Commission Business, pledging themselves to give their undivided attention to the interests of their patrons.

We will make liberal advances upon Cotton in store, and will also fill all orders for our customers with promptness and dispatch. We solicit your favors.

JAS. H. WOOLFOLK,
JOEL A. WALKER,
JNO. F. HARP.

June 17—d4m

EDWARD J. HOLDEN & CO.,

Successors to the late SAMUEL D. WILLIAMS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CAST STEEL SAWS AND FILES

Of all descriptions,

No. 4 Liberty street.....New York.



SPECIAL attention given to the manufacture of our PATENT GROUND CIRCULAR SAWS also, Shingle, Mill, Mulay, Gang, Cross-cut, Tenon, Hand, Panel, Rip, and Butchers' Saws; also, Turning and Felloe Webs.

We also continue the manufacture of our well known brand of FILES, made of the best English Cast Steel; cut by hand and fully warranted to be equal in quality to the best Files imported.

We respectfully solicit orders, which we are prepared to fill promptly, at the lowest rates.

mar3—dly

COTTON GOODS.

10 BALES AUGUSTA 4-4 SHEETINGS,
10 bales Augusta 4-8 Shirtings,
20 bales Roswell Cotton Yarns.

For sale by FAINS & PARROTT,
No. 7 Cherokee Block,
Peachtree street,
Atlanta, Ga.

apr10—